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U. S. Department of Agriculture

HUTCHINSON NURSERIES

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA

SPRING, 1920

P. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor

LOCATION

Go North on Central Avenue Seven Blocks From Post
Office and Turn Two Blocks East. Telephone No. 34

To Our Friends and Customers

In presenting you our 1920 Spring Catalogue we wish again to thank you for your liberal patronage, and for the many new customers that have come to us because of the kind words you have spoken in our behalf.

We are better equipped than ever to care for your orders with dispatch, and we shall consider it a great pleasure to serve you.

Our hardy, western grown stock has made a remarkable record this past year and many of our customers report almost perfect stands. The loose black loam soil of the Platte valley produces a fibrous root that is easily transplanted. Stock grown in our rugged climate is much hardier than the soft wooded kind grown in the east and south and will not winter-kill the first season. It is also acclimated to our long dry summers.

We will greatly appreciate getting your orders early as our whole year's business must be packed out in from eight to ten weeks during the time our own spring planting must be looked after. Our shipping season generally opens about March 15th and continues until June.

We promise to give you absolute satisfaction.

Very sincerely yours,

P. H. HUTCHINSON.

General Information

TRUE TO NAME—We do everything possible to have our stock true to label, and we will on proper proof replace all stock that does not prove true, free of charge or refund the amount paid for said stock. We cannot assume any additional liability as this should prove that we are doing our utmost to be fair.

PRICES—The prices herein are for absolutely first-class stock in all the grades we sell. Where a remittance in full accompanies your order, and your order amounts to \$10 or over, we will prepay freight or express to any shipping point in Nebraska or Kansas, and on orders of \$25.00 or over, we will prepay to any point in the United States. We do not prepay on C. O. D. shipments.

Nursery stock like all other commodities is higher than a few years ago. Labor costs us more than double what it formerly did, so do boxes, moss, burlap and in fact every item that goes into the business. You will find our prices very modest when you consider these things and they are much lower than you can obtain stock of the same grade through Nurseries that employ traveling agents. One thing we have not done, we have not lowered our high standard of grading in order to keep prices down, but you will receive the same carefully graded stock that you always have. There is very little chance for nursery products to be cheaper for several years, as much of the stock now being produced at present high prices of labor will not be ready for the market for from two to five years.

All packing is very carefully done by latest approved methods and we guarantee the stock to reach you in good condition. We do not solicit the business of the careless planter or of the one that wishes to obtain stock cheap regardless of quality. It costs more to grow stock here in the west than it does along a river bottom in the east, but being adapted to western conditions the stock is much better suited for western planters.

REMITTANCES—Send money any way that is the most convenient for you. Your personal check is good. Postage stamps will be accepted for items under a dollar.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING—We make a specialty of this branch of the Nursery business. We shall be glad to arrange a personal visit to your home, suggest the needs of your lawn and make a scaled drawing properly locating everything in the nursery line as well as walks and drives, etc., if not yet completed. We have had many years of experience in this line of work, having made complete plans for many of the best home grounds in the state. Let us show you photographs of our work and have you read what our customers say about us. Our prices are reasonable and our ornamentals are especially grown for this work, being extra large and bushy and having a fine fibrous root. They make an immediate showing when planted and they keep right on growing. State your wants along this line before the first of March, as after that date our rush season is on and we cannot leave the office for out-of-town business.

CLAIMS—We guarantee our stock to be true to label, to be first class in the grades you order, to be full count and to arrive in first-class growing condition. If you find we have made any mistakes, we request an immediate report to us, when a prompt and satisfactory adjustment will be made. Our responsibility ends here on all stock we send out, except under certain conditions, we will guarantee plantings made by us in our Landscape Gardening work for a certain period, on an insurance basis. Charges will be made on this according to value of material and amount of risk involved. We cannot guarantee our stock after it leaves our care and is delivered in good shape to customer, for we have no control of the treatment it will receive at your hands and we cannot be responsible for unfavorable weather conditions. You will have an excellent stand if you will just give your stock good care and follow our "Instructions to Planters" as given in this catalogue. We are always glad to help you if you will write us.

PERSONAL INSPECTION—We invite you to come and see our stock at any time, except Sunday, and make your selections.

RATES—Five trees of the same variety and size will be furnished at the 10 rate, 50 at the 100 rate and 500 at the 1000 rate unless otherwise noted. Six take the dozen rate where stock is priced by the dozen.

"More people see your lawn than the inside of the house."

PACKING—This is all done under cover in the most thorough manner and no matter if transportation is slow, your stock will arrive in good condition.

SHIPPING FACILITIES—They are good. We are on the main line of the Union Pacific, the Burlington also comes into Kearney and we can send both freight and express shipments every day up the "high line" that runs out of Kearney to Stapleton. We have the American and Adams express companies that connect with all other express companies.

STOCK FREE FROM DISEASE AND INSECTS—Our stock is inspected by the State Entomologist every year and is healthy and vigorous. A Certificate of Inspection accompanies each shipment.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that on the 7th day of July, 1919, the growing stock and premises of the HUTCHINSON NURSERY, P. H. Hutchinson, Proprietor, of Kearney, Nebraska, was inspected, and no San Jose Scale was found nor any indication that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity. The stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from other dangerous insect pests and fungous diseases.

This certificate is good until July 1, 1920.

MYRON H. SWENK, State Entomologist,

By Earl J. Yates, Deputy.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—We have been engaged in the Nursery business here in Kearney for more than ten years, having built our business from the ground up. We know it pays, aside from principle, to be conscientious and honest in every deal. We refer you to any business house in Kearney as to our local standing and we probably have customers in your vicinity to whom we would be glad to refer you if you request. Any of our Kearney banks, namely the City National, Central National, Farmers State or American State Bank will be glad to give you our local rating.

Instructions to Planters

WHEN TREES ARE RECEIVED—Unpack carefully out of the wind and sun. The sap many times becomes thick in handling and in transit in trees, shrubs, and roses, and it is an excellent plan to place them in a tank for 24 hours where they can be completely covered with water. This will thin the sap and make it easier for the buds to swell and start growth after they are planted. Another good plan, a favorite with us, if trees have been delayed in transit, is to completely bury the whole tree, top and all, in a warm sunny place about four to six inches deep and make the ground thoroughly wet. Let them stay in this condition for a week or ten days and they will then be in fine planting condition. We especially recommend the above treatment if the trees have become a little dry in transit and the weather is unfavorable to plant when the trees arrive.

PREPARATION OF SOIL—An orchard does the best in cultivated land. Most trees can be successfully grown in sod if holes are made extra roomy and they can have plenty of water. Soil should be constantly stirred around all trees for best results and not too much water should be used in the early summer or it will keep the ground so cold that it will be difficult for the trees to start. Too much water not only hinders starting, but may cause the roots to rot.

PRUNING—Head back the tree in order to make fewer buds to start and to obtain the shape you desire. The center limb should not be cut back as much as the other limbs as it forms the head of the tree in the future. All bruised or broken roots should be cut off with a slanting cut from the root. If the last bud that you leave on a limb is an outside bud, your branch will grow outward and so on, so prune to get a pretty tree. The branches that are left on the tree should be well distributed along the trunk and no two or three left close together on the same or opposite side of the trunk for it will make a fork that the wind is liable

to break. Fruit trees should be headed very low in the west for best results, having the trunk completely shaded by the low branches. Never remove large limbs from cherry trees.

PLANTING—The holes should be large and roomy so that roots may be spread out in natural condition without cramping. The holes should be larger in circumference at bottom than at top. Fill hole from a third to a half with top soil, making a mound of earth in the center of the hole, upon which set the tree or shrub, spreading out the roots in the natural growing condition. Plant just a little deeper than the stock grew in the nursery row. Poplars are an exception as it is best to set them from four to ten inches deeper, as they make a much better root by so doing. If the soil is quite moist and water is not handy, use a tamping stick and firm the soil well upon the roots, especially at the crown, that is right under the main vertical root, at the point where the side roots branch out. In town or country where the side roots branch out. In town or country where there is an abundance of water, it is unnecessary to tamp the soil. Just run your hole full of water after placing trees in hole and fill about four-fifths full of loose earth. The water used in this way will set the tree very firm without any tamping or firming of the earth. If the trees are large, or are planted in a windy position, they should be staked. This is best accomplished by use of wire run from the trunk out to three or four stakes. Where the wires are fastened to the trunk of the tree, burlap should be used, with some sticks over this in order not to injure the bark of the tree. You will be surprised how much better medium large, and large shade trees do when treated in this manner the first year while they are starting. There should be three or four inches of loose soil that has not been wet or tamped left on the top around each tree. It is best, especially where you cannot water handy, to leave the soil so it will drain toward the tree.

FERTILIZER—Well rotted sheep or cattle manure that is free from cut worms and grubs is the best. Always use on top unless the ground is very heavy and you have plenty of water, in which case it can be well mixed with the soil and placed around the roots of the tree as well as on the top.

CULTIVATION—You must cultivate if you are going to make a success of nursery stock of any kind. The more often you cultivate, the better success you will have. Do it with a cultivator, harrow, hoe, or any special garden tool that will stir up the ground and form a dirt mulch. We cultivate nearly every week during the growing season, and if you wish your stock to grow better than ours, cultivate it more than we do.

WATERING—Too much is as bad as too little. In spring and early summer, trees should receive a good watering about every 10 days to two weeks if it does not rain, and later in the summer when hot weather comes, they should be watered for maximum growing results about once a week in case it does not rain. Always cultivate soil in a day or so after watering to keep from baking. We are well aware that with a reasonable amount of moisture in the soil in the spring and with plenty of cultivation, that many trees will live without injury for from 30 to 60 days without watering, but for quickest results you will generally get a better stand and a better growth by using some water the first year. However, if the soil becomes soggy or sour, stop watering until it becomes warm and mellow again. It is impossible to give an exact rule on watering because of variations in temperature from year to year, difference in soil, and the fact that some kinds of stock require more moisture than other varieties. Experience will soon teach you. Cherry trees will split and lose their sap if forced with too much moisture. Do not water too much late in the fall as the trees should be allowed to harden up for winter. After they have finished growing in the late fall and just before it freezes up for winter, give them a good soaking if you have the water and it is a dry fall.

SPRAYING—For worms and insects use Arsenate of Lead. It will not burn the foliage and is not readily washed off as is Paris Green. Directions are printed on every can. If Paris Green is used, it should be made into a paste first by adding just a little water and after this dilute with water to proper strength. A lump of lime added to Paris Green helps to keep it from injuring tender foliage. The two best fungicides, (used for scale, rust and etc.), are Bordeaux mixture and Lime-Sulphur. We shall be glad to give you any special instructions on spraying if you write us.

"Try Hutchinson's Everbearing Strawberries. They are the best."

Fruit Department

Apples

THE KING OF ALL FRUITS—Can be had nearly all the year. Give the children plenty of apples; they reduce doctor bills. Apples will grow in almost any locality in Nebraska and our climate and soil produce an excellent flavor. The list we have are hardy and you can depend on them for results. Our apples have again made up in good shape and we can send you nice stock.

Prices of All Varieties of Apples and Crabs.

	Eack	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, our best, 2 and 3 year, well branched	75c	\$7.00	\$65.00
4 to 5 feet, mostly 2 or 3 year, well branched	65c	6.00	55.00
3 to 4 feet, two year, branched	50c	4.00	35.00

Delicious, Staymen Winesap, and North Western Greening can be furnished in extra large, specimen trees, at \$1.00 each.

Summer Apples

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A very early summer apple, beautiful light yellow in color and one of our favorite summer apples. Fine flavored, hardy, and vigorous. Of Russian origin.

RED ASTRACHAN—Another fine summer apple of Russian origin. Yellow striped with red. Crisp, tender, sub-acid and juicy. Will thrive on almost any soil.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—A general favorite among our customers. Very hardy and a good strong grower. A fine cooking apple, and is unexcelled for pies but pretty sour for an eating apple.

EARLY HARVEST—An old time favorite. Medium size fruit, greenish yellow, tender and juicy. First to ripen in July.

RED JUNE—Another old favorite that ripens just after Early Harvest. Medium size, yellow, with red stripes. Hardy and fine flavored.

Fall Apples

MAIDEN BLUSH—A large yellow apple ripening in September. Beautiful red blush if left on the tree until ripe. Fine quality and hardy.

WOLF RIVER—Large, light yellow and red. Hardy and a great bearer. The largest fall apple. Quality only fair.

WEALTHY—An apple that yields wonderfully. Good quality, very hardy, and bears young. You will make no mistake in planting plenty of Wealthy.

Winter Apples

✓ **DELICIOUS**—The most popular winter apple on the market today and sells much higher than its nearest competitor. The flavor is unsurpassed, mildly sweet, with

just enough acid to make the flavor truly delicious. The apple is very large, shining dark red, blending to a golden yellow at the blossom end and is the most beautiful apple that we know of. We were one of the first to introduce this apple among the fruit-growers in this vicinity. We find it very hardy and we have a fine lot of trees to offer this year in this splendid variety.



Delicious

nice and ripe is pretty good after all. The children like them. They sell well and are long keepers and are delicious baked.

✓ **JONATHAN**—A standard old variety and a great favorite. Extra good to eat or to use for canning. A little shy on bearing with us here and not as strong a grower as many others.

✓ **BEN DAVIS**—Has made the orchardist more money than any other variety. You are almost sure of apples if you have some Ben Davis. The quality is not of the best, but a Ben Davis that is

✓ **BLACK BEN DAVIS**—An improvement in quality over Ben Davis. Tree is a strong grower and bears young. One of the best all around apples that we list. Color, dark red. They keep all winter.

✓ **GRIMES GOLDEN**—Tree is a weak grower with us, but hardy. Fruit is a rich golden yellow and are of finest quality.

✓ **STAYMAN WINESAP**—Claimed to be an improvement over the old Winesap. The quality is good and the tree is a remarkably strong, healthy, grower. The fruit is very large, pretty red, juicy, and keeps well.

✓ **MISSOURI PIPPIN**—In a class with the Ben Davis. They do produce the apples but not of the best quality. Plant some if you want plenty of nice apples for the children. Large, oblong, bright red. Good keeper.

"Shrubby will cover that bare looking foundation and make your home attractive."

✓ **WINESAP**—Beautiful bright red apples of medium size and good quality. Tree is a good strong grower and very hardy. One of the greatest bearers of all the apples and they should generally be thinned. A long keeper.

✓ **NORTH WESTERN GREENING**—Tree very hardy and the strongest grower of all our apple trees in the nursery row. Fruit large and greenish yellow. Quality good. Plant plenty of North Western Greening.

✓ **JANET**—An old favorite. They get good to eat after Christmas and keep until late in the spring. The color is green and they are not so popular because of this but you will like the apple as it is very juicy and of fine flavor. They bloom very late and, are almost a sure bearer. Exceeding productive and should generally be thinned.

Crab Apples

Prices Same As Other Apples

✓ **HYSLOP**—Large, beautiful bright red. Excellent for preserves and jelly. One of the best. Bears very young and abundantly. Hardy with us but should not be planted much north of here.

✓ **FLORENCE**—Of Minnesota origin. Hardy anywhere. A pretty red crab of good size and excellent quality. Inclined to over-bear and fruit should generally be thinned. We recommend this crab very highly.

✓ **WHITNEY**—The Whitney Crab is really a small early fall apple with no crab taste whatever. It is excellent to eat and we have never found it to be excelled for cider. Bears very young and abundantly. A strong upright grower and very hardy. Should be in every orchard. Flesh yellowish, crisp and juicy. One of our favorites.

Cherries

They are one of our leading fruits in Nebraska. Cherries like well drained soil. If you plant a few mulberries near your cherry trees the birds will eat the mulberries instead of the cherries. If you have some difficulty in starting the larger sizes of cherry trees, try the 3 to 4 foot size. They transplant very easily. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart.

Prices of Cherries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, our best, 2 and 3 year, well branched.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$85.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 year, well branched	90c	8.00	75.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 year, well branched	60c	5.00	45.00

✓ **EARLY RICHMOND**—The best known and most widely planted of all the cherries in the west. Good for cooking and canning. Tree large and spreading and very hardy. One of the best. They ripen first part of June.

✓ **ENGLISH MORELLO**—Of splendid quality; very dark red, almost black. Fine quality. Slender growth and spreading habit. Not very hardy with us.



Large Montmorency Cherries

✓ **LARGE MONTMORENCY**—The very best of the medium early cherries. Ripens about ten days after Early Richmond and is larger, better flavored, and more meaty than Richmond. The best cherry for canning as it remains more whole. It does not bear quite as soon as the Richmond but is just as sure a crop.

✓ **OSTHEIM**—Will bear more cherries than any other variety that we know. Ripens very late, about July 15 to August 1. Cherries are nearly black when fully ripe and are especially nice for pies, preserves and canning without pits in good rich syrup. They are the most dependable every year bearers that we have in our orchard, as they bloom so late that the frost seldom injures them. A small growing tree.

✓ **WRAGG**—Another late blooming cherry. Tree is of slender spreading habit. Fruit medium large and very dark red. A splendid all around late cherry and very nice to plant where space is limited as it does not become so large as most varieties.

AMERICAN CHOKE CHERRY

What is better than choke cherry jam and jelly? You can have them growing right in your own orchard and not have to worry about Poison Ivy and other wild conditions when you wish to pick them. They make a most desirable wind break for small fruit when planted in clumps as they branch low and catch the ground sweep of the wind. Also nice to use to screen undesirable objects or to plant in the chicken lot. The bloom is delightfully fragrant. We have them in nursery grown specimen trees, large size, about 4 to 6 foot at 75c each and smaller size at 50c each.

✓ COMPASS CHERRIES

A cross with the Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum originated at Springfield, Minn. Fruit about the size of a small plum. Thin skinned and mild. It tastes much like a plum when

fresh from the tree but when cooked it has quite a cherry flavor. It is a marvel for early bearing and large crops. The bloom is as hardy as the cherry and is almost a sure bearer every year. Produces a fine crop the next year after planting. We believe that you will like the Compass. It is budded on a wild plum root and is hardy anywhere. As the blossom is not perfect, it should be planted with some good native plum, as the Wyant, to properly fertilize the blossoms. Not very long lived in this section of the state. Prices 4 to 5 foot trees \$1.00 each. 3 to 4 foot, 75c each.

Plums

Plums are a splendid fruit and are hard to excel for canning, jellies and butter. The varieties that we list are also fine to eat fresh from the tree. Plums thrive in all our western states and many of the native varieties do well in southern Canada. They should be planted from twelve to fifteen feet apart and given good cultivation which will insure very large crops of fine fruit. Our plums are budded on the native wild stock and will not winter-kill as will those sent out by many nurseries budded on the peach. Plums should usually be headed back from a third to a half of the last season's growth, each spring, which will make the fruit larger and keeps the tree from over-bearing. Over-bearing shortens the life of a tree.

Prices of Plums	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, our best, 2 and 3 year, well branched	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$85.00
4 to 5 feet, two year, well branched	90c	8.00	75.00
3 to 4 feet, two year, well branched	60c	5.00	45.00

NATIVE VARIETIES

WYANT—Probably the leading native sort. Large and fine flavored, color, reddish purple. Will bear full the next year after planting. Free stone and one of the very best. Ripens September first. Our favorite.

SURPRISE—A newer variety of native plum. Considered by many to be the best of the native sorts. The fruit is very large, dark red, flavor the best. It is a strong grower and very prolific.

WOLF—An old favorite. Large, red, very fine flavored plums. Splendid to eat from tree. Should not be allowed to over-bear.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

LOMBARD—The most popular and undoubtedly the best of this family of plums. The fruit is red and juicy, fine for canning or eating fresh from the tree. The tree is a very strong grower and hardy. Especially adapted to light soils.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

ABUNDANCE—Medium size, bright cherry red. Excellent quality. Tree a strong pretty grower and fruit stands shipping well. Hardy in Nebraska. Ripens in August.

BURBANK—Medium to large, orange yellow, dotted and marbled with red. Very fine flavored yellow flesh. Good for home and market. Grows much larger if properly thinned. The hardiest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties.

Pears

Pears are a general favorite. Nothing will please the palate better than a nice juicy, rich, ripe pear. You may have them in your own garden if you plant the hardy varieties

"Our success depends upon satisfied customers."

listed by us. Dig holes deep as the pear root goes straight down. As with all fruit, give them plenty of good clean cultivation. Because of being grafted on the Quince root, which is a little tender, dwarf pears should be heavily mulched each fall with straw or leaves in this latitude.

Prices of Pears	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet, 2 year, well branched	75c	\$7.00	\$65.00
Dwarf Pears, 2 year, well branched, 3 to 4 feet, same price			

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large pretty pear of splendid flavor. Pale yellow covered with russet. This is one of the most successful pears for western planters. Bears young and abundantly. Very hardy.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—One of the finest of the early pears. Quality is similar to Bartlett and it is a much more hardy tree. Fruit is large, yellow, mellow and sweet. You will like this pear.

KIEFFER—One of the very best pears for Nebraska. Fruit large, rich color, and good quality. Exceedingly strong grower and hardy. Seldom blights. Should be picked when mature and wrapped and ripened indoors. October and November.

SECKEL—The prince of pears for quality. Sometimes called the sugar pear. Fruit small, rich yellowish brown. Tree a slow grower but hardy.

DWARF DUCHESS—The Duchess seems to be the best pear to grow as a dwarf. Many fruit growers are very successful with dwarf Duchess and have reported very fine results to us. Fine for quick bearing and to use where space is limited.

Peaches

They are not very hardy in this section of Nebraska. We are not troubled much with the more hardy varieties freezing out but it becomes so cold in most of our winters that the fruit buds are killed. This can be overcome by cutting the roots on one side of the tree and pinning the tree to the ground where it can be protected with straw, leaves, or corn stalks or similar material. By bending the tree the same way each year, this can be repeated every fall for eight or ten years. In this manner we may have our own peaches fresh from the tree and northern grown peaches are so much better flavored than the southern ones that are shipped in. Cover the roots with plenty of earth that are treated in this manner and then cover well with the mulch. If you have field mice or rabbits it is a good plan to use some poison to keep them from barking the limbs. Stake the tree when placed back in position in the spring. It only requires a small peach tree to yield a bushel of fruit.

Prices of Peaches	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet, the best size to plant	75c	\$6.50	\$60.00

ELBERTA—The best known peach on the market. Freestone. Large, yellow fleshed, juicy and sweet.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—A splendid early, yellow fleshed peach, of excellent quality.

J. H. HALE—Larger than Elberta and without any fuzz on the skin. Commands the highest price of any on the market. A new peach of great worth. Flesh dark yellow and perfect freestone. Considered one of the best bearers known.

"Why not plant some Grapes this year."

Apricots

They are hardy and related to the plum. Their only drawback is blooming so early in the spring. This can be overcome by planting them on the north side of other trees and mulching the ground around them very heavy with straw after the ground has frozen deep and hard. The Russian varieties are the best.

Prices of Apricots	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet, well branched	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$85.00

- ALEXANDER—Good size, fine flavor. Color yellow and red when ripe.
- SUPERB—One of the best, if not one of the very best of the Russian apricots. Medium size and very productive. Excellent quality, light salmon color.

Mulberries

The black Russian variety is the best. Mulberries should be much more generally planted. They are hardy, withstand hot, dry climates, and make a rapid growth. Splendid to plant for windbreaks for stock and for shelter belts around the orchard. They produce a post that will last as well as red cedar in the ground. The birds will eat them in place of your cherries, if planted near the cherry trees. Plant some for shade for your chickens. The chickens like the fruit and they are healthy for them. They also make quite a nice ornamental hedge if planted 8 to 10 inches apart and well cut back for the first year or two.

Prices of Mulberries	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet well branched	50c	\$4.50	\$40.00
4 to 5 feet, branched	45c	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 feet, seedlings	5c	.45	4.00
18 to 24 inches, seedlings			2.50
12 to 18 inches, seedlings			2.00

Gooseberries

Plant in good rich soil. Give plenty of cultivation and manure each year. Plant four feet in the row, the rows being four to six feet apart. Cut out all dead wood each year, and after they have been bearing two or three years, begin to cut out the oldest wood each spring. By proper pruning, you will keep your bushes producing large crops of fine big berries. In extreme long dry hot spells, they should be watered.

- DOWNING—One of the best. Large pale green berry of best quality. A great yielder and hardy. One of our customers picked an average of five quarts of berries from his bushes four years after planting.

One and two year plants, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen. (Cannot furnish in hundred rates this year as they are nearly off the market.)

- HOUGHTON—Smaller than Downing but just as fine flavored and fully as productive. Medium size, pale red fruit. Always reliable and one of the best old sorts. Each 35c. \$3.50 per dozen. 25 for \$6.00.

Currants

Easily grown on most all soils. Plant three feet in the row and the rows should be five or six feet apart. Bears the best on the younger wood. All wood that becomes old and unproductive should be cut out each spring. Does the best on cool moist soil but will yield large crops on most any good land. Currant pies and jellies are hard to beat.

PERFECTION—One of the newer sorts and claimed to be the largest of all the currants. Bright red and fine quality. Good bearer and easy to pick. Hardy. 50c each, \$5 per dozen.

FAYS—One of the very best red currants. Fruit large. They come into bearing early and have long stems that make them easily picked. Hardy. 40c each. \$4.00 per dozen.

CHERRY—Another large red currant of good quality. Very hardy strong grower. 40c each. \$4.00 per dozen.

WILDER—A favorite with us. Ripens early and has fine large bunches that are easily picked. Very strong grower and one that you will like. Few varieties are as good as Wilder. Color red. 40c each. \$4.00 per dozen.

WHITE GRAPE—The leading white currant. Bunches of good size and fruit of good quality. A hardy vigorous grower. 40c each. \$4.00 per dozen.

Note: We are not pricing Gooseberries or Currants in 100 lots because of the general scarcity of stock this year. There is not enough stock to go around. All western nurseries are short as far as we can learn.

Raspberries

Splendid fruit that should be more generally planted. This fruit spoils easily in transit and we do not receive many crates of good fresh fruit on the market if we cannot obtain it of some local grower. For this reason, we should raise this delicious fruit ourselves. Plant in rows five feet apart, three feet in the row. Pinch off the new growth when it obtains a height of about three feet which will cause the plant to send out laterals which will have the fruit buds for the coming year. Do not pinch these laterals, but the following spring they should be cut back to fifteen or twenty inches. After the fruit has been picked, it is the best time to cut out the old wood that has bore the fruit as it will not bear again, and then treat the new wood that will come up from the base the same as you did the previous year. The above instructions should be closely followed if you wish to be successful with Raspberries. These instructions apply also to Blackberries and Dewberries. Give good clean cultivation. It is a good plan in this climate to mulch with straw or leaves in the late fall. A partially shaded, cool, moist place seems to be the best suited to these berries of the woodlands.

CUMBERLAND—(Black.) The largest and finest of the black caps. A strong grower that will shoot up stocky, well branched canes. An immense yielder. No. 1 plants 15c each. \$1.50 per dozen. \$8.00 per 100.

CARDINAL—One of the best purple varieties. Large, fine fruit. Very productive. No. 1 plants 20c each. \$2.00 per dozen. \$10 per 100.

ST. REGIS—A new variety producing fruit from June till late summer. Medium size red berries of excellent flavor. No. 1 plants, 15c each. \$1.50 per dozen. \$8 per 100.

Blackberries

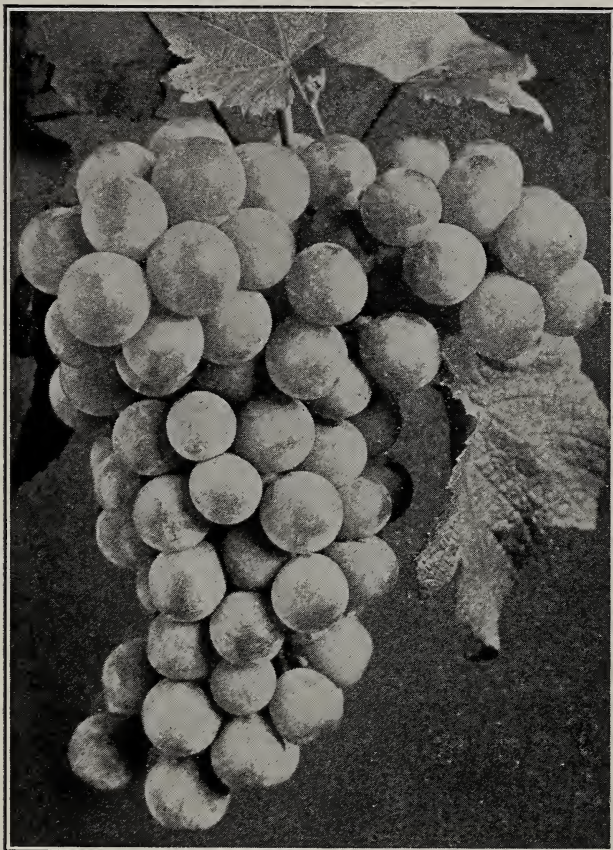
The cultivation and general instructions given on Raspberries apply also to Blackberries. They are exceedingly productive and a comparative small patch will furnish an ample supply for the whole family.

"Buy your stock direct from the Nursery."

SNYDER—The leader in blackberries. Hardy, strong grower, productive and fine flavored. Medium size. Over-production is its greatest fault, therefor its fruit should generally be thinned. Price 15c each. \$1.50 per dozen. \$10 per 100.

Grapes

A favorite fruit everywhere. They have especially came into prominence since the grape juice industry has grown to such large proportions. They are delightful to eat fresh in their



Bunch of Niagara Grapes

spring. This party produced more than 125 pounds of grapes in a single season on one strong Concord vine several years old. Prune in the late fall or in February or March before the sap starts to flow. For field culture we recommend planting six feet apart in the row and making the rows eight feet apart. They should be planted much nearer on a small town lot where perhaps you would only have one row or would use them on an arbor. Our grapes are extra fine this year and will be sure to please you.

natural state and are also fine for pies, canning and jellies. There is nothing that a sick person will relish generally more than some good rich cold grape juice. You can have an abundance of this delightful fruit right in your back yard. They bear on the new wood of the same season's growth, and as one dormant bud on the vine will produce a shoot that will have several bunches of grapes that summer, it is evident that they must be severely pruned or they will overbear and injure the vine and the fruit will be small. The varieties that we list, we can recommend as hardy and productive. Farther north than this, we advise laying down the vines in the fall and covering with a few shovels of earth.

One of the most successful grape growers here in Kearney, advises to mulch heavily with straw or leaves in the late fall which will cause the ground to freeze up gradually and also to thaw out slow in the

✓ **CONCORD**—The old standby and is the standard of all grapes. Will grow more grapes, we believe, than any other variety. Black, fine quality, and very strong grower. We sell more Concord than all the balance put together. Price, No. 1 Vines 30c each. \$3 per dozen. \$20 per 100.

✓ **WORDEN**—(Black). A seedling of Concord; large compact bunch, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant. Ripens several days earlier than the Concord. Prices No. 1 Vines 40c each. \$4 per dozen. \$25 per 100.

✓ **NIAGARA**—The standard white grape. When fully ripe, the fruit is a greenish yellow. A very strong grower, hardy and productive. The Concord of the white varieties. Prices No. 1 Vines 40c each. \$4 per dozen. \$25 per 100.

✓ **MOORE'S DIAMOND**—A newer white grape with Concord blood. The fruit when ripe is a greenish white. This grape gives general satisfaction but is not as strong a grower as the Niagara. Priced same as Niagara.

✓ **CACO**—Without doubt one of the best red varieties. Considered the finest flavored grape on the market. Ripens ten days to two weeks in advance of the Concord. Seems to be perfectly hardy. Berry is large, wine red, bunch large and compact. Vine very strong grower. The most promising new variety. Price, strong vines, 75c each. \$6 per dozen.

Dewberries

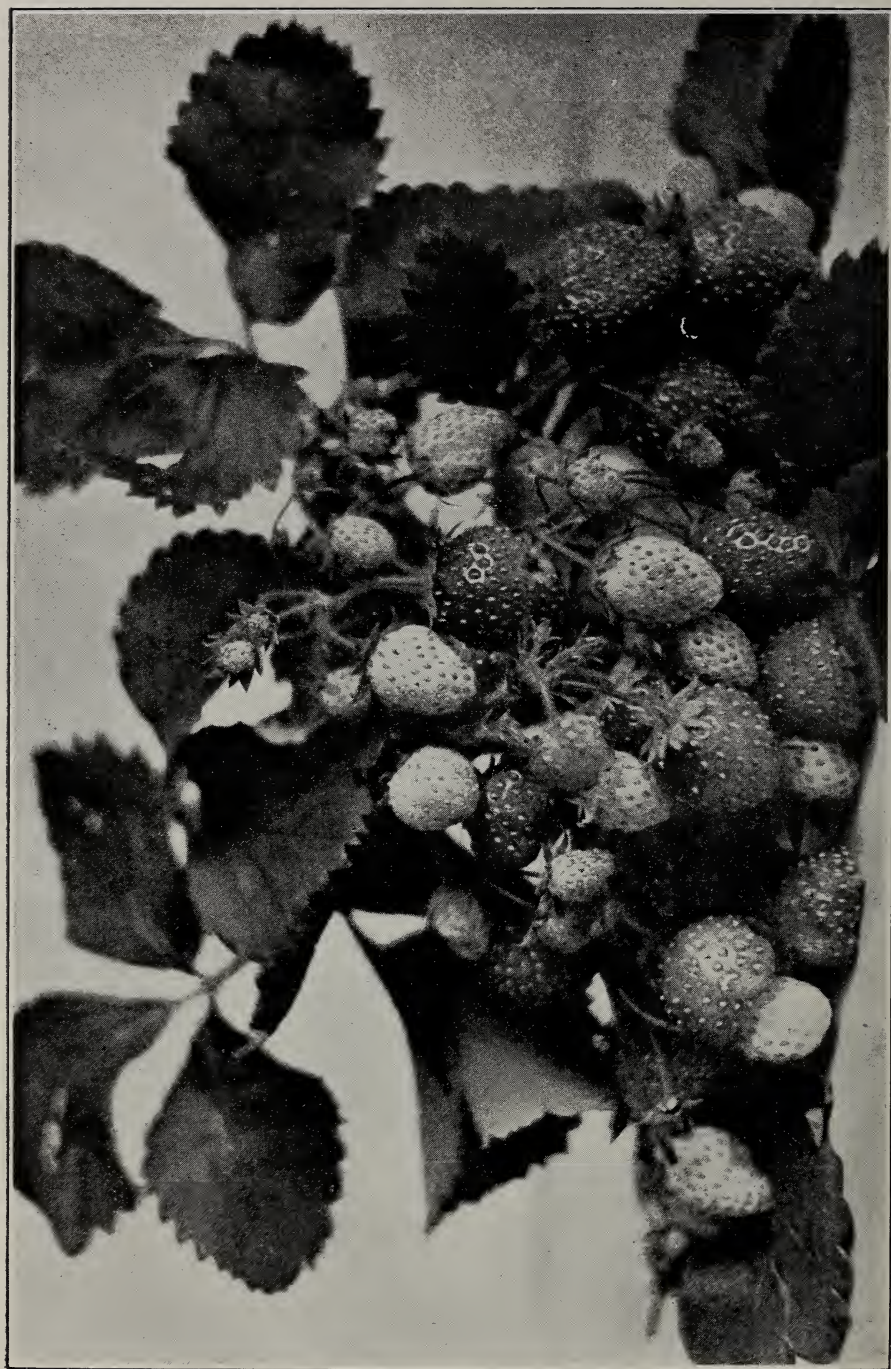
This is the trailing or vine form of the Blackberry. Should be planted in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. They do best with good cultivation. They are not so particular about the kind of soil but should be mulched with coarse litter in the late fall in this climate. They will come up through this in the spring and the berries will be kept clean as they ripen. They excel the blackberry in quality and size of fruit. As with the blackberry, we are only listing one variety because of its superior merits and general flavor.

✓ **LUCHRETIA**—Very large berries, sometimes two inches long. Quality the best and a heavy bearer. Strong plants 15c each. \$1.50 per dozen. \$10 per 100.

Strawberries

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Prepare soil as you would for a good garden. For field culture, plant rows three and a half to four feet apart and 12 to 15 inches in the row. For garden culture, they should be planted from 15 inches to 24 inches each way, depending on how many runners you wish to leave to bear. The hill system, that is not allowing any runners to grow is really the neatest system and will produce the finest berries where space is limited. It will also produce the most berries as you can set your plants as close as 12 inches if you desire. Always spread out roots in natural position in planting and set on a level with surrounding soil. Should be rich for best results. Well rotted manure that is free from cut or grub worms can be placed on bed as soon as through setting plants and carefully worked into soil. Pruning consists in cutting off about one-fourth of the roots where too long to be convenient to plant and leaving only two or three of the smaller leaves on the top. Be careful not to set the crown of the plant too deep or shallow as in either case it is hard on the plant. As strawberry plants have short roots it is better to have the ground well settled before the plants are set as in this case the plant has much better protection from drying winds if you are not in shape to irri-



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries, produced by the Hutchinson Strain of Plants last fall. Photographed October 7, 1919.

gate them. Keep the plants covered while planting. Never water the tops of the plants while they are still in the bunches before you plant as they will soon heat if left a few hours. If you are unable to plant for a few days, remove the moss from the roots and rewet it and place it back around the roots and keep them in a cool place. Never allow the common or June bearing varieties of strawberries to bear the same year as planted and keep the bloom pinched off the Everbearing varieties for from six to eight weeks after planting. The everbearers do the best if planted in April as a general rule, but the common varieties can even be set a little later. Many of our customers report good success with fall setting but the best all around time is spring, we believe, as the plants are more dormant to handle. The more often you cultivate your patch, the bigger the berries will be. Mulching should be placed on in the late fall after the ground freezes hard. It should be very coarse and light as it will smother the plants if heavy in this latitude. Remove it in the spring just enough for the plants to come through and then leave it for the berries to ripen on. Plants usually winter in fine shape in this climate without mulching if ground freezes up wet.

Everbearing Strawberries

They are the greatest boon that has come to the fruit industry for many a day. It does not only mean the most delicious strawberries for the home owner, but the tenant that will only live a few months in their present location can plant a liberal bed of this most delicious fruit in the spring at a trifling cost, and have all the fresh ripe strawberries that they can use for serving fresh with cream, for short cakes and a liberal supply for canning for winter use, the same season they are planted! Do you blame us for being enthusiastic. We can not help it. And this is no idle dream; it is absolute facts. We have proved it ourselves and so have our customers. Our strain of Everbearers have been built up to their present high standard by many years of careful restriction and we do not believe you can obtain superior plants at any price. We are pricing them so reasonable that this delicious fruit will be within the reach of everyone. If you have never raised them, do so this year. Nothing in the fruit line beats the high cost of living like these as the results are so quick. Just think of picking big, ripe strawberries from your own plants in quantities in 60 to 90 days after planting and on till late fall! We have counted over 100 berries, blossoms, and luds on a single plant set the same season. Everbearers are extremely hardy and you do not have to molly coddle them in the least. The two varieties that we list are the very best varieties and our strain of them cannot be excelled. Plant liberally and harvest liberally.

✓ **PROGRESSIVE**—The leading everbearer. Has Dunlap blood in its make up and takes on the strong growth of that variety and its adaptibility to any soil. A universal favorite. Delicious flavor and just the berry for home use or local market. Will also bear on the runners the same year as planted. We believe this to be the best everbearer on the market for all round planting. Always see that your plants do not make too many runners if you wish the largest crop of fruit. Prices: Prepaid. 25 plants for 75c, 50 plants for \$1.25, 100 plants for \$2, 200 plants for \$3.50. Three hundred plants for \$5, five hundred plants for \$8, one thousand plants for \$15. Write for special prices on lots of 5,000 and up.

✓ **SUPERB**—Undoubtedly the very largest of the everbearers as some of the berries will measure two inches in diameter. We recommend this variety as one of the best. Does not bear on the runners produced the same season set out nor have we been able to produce as many berries from the Superb the same season planted as from the Progressive, but it sure does come on with a fine crop of the prettiest berries the next June. Very suitable to plant in hills twelve to fifteen inches apart and then keep all runners pinched off. In this way you have a very neat patch and the very largest everbearing strawberries the same year planted, and also a great crop of berries the next summer. Quality good. All strawberries listed by us have perfect blossoms and it is not necessary to plant other varieties to pollinize the bloom. Prices: twenty-five for 85c, fifty for \$1.50, one hundred for \$2.75, two hundred for \$5, three hundred for \$7, five hundred for \$12, one thousand for \$22. All prepaid.

Common or June Bearing Strawberries

SENATOR DUNLAP—My favorite summer strawberry. Always large, uniform berries of finest quality. They thrive on all soils and climates where a garden will grow and they will stand more abuse than any strawberry that we know. They are medium early and ripen a large crop of luscious fruit in the four to six weeks that they remain in bearing. The best canner that we know. Strong, upright, hardy foliage and perfect blossom. We are listing only this one June bearing sort this year as we have so little demand for any other variety. Prepaid price, 25 for 50c. One hundred for \$1.00. One thousand for \$8.00.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

There is nothing much better in the early spring than some good Rhubarb pie. We list some good strong roots that will yield abundantly the same year planted. Plant in good rich soil and give good cultivation and plenty of water.

LINNAEUS—Medium size, early and juicy. Called wine plant by some.

VICTORIA—Larger than Linnaeus and also fine quality. Prices 15c each. \$1.25 per dozen.

Asparagus

Plant in good rich soil that is well drained. They should be planted in rows two to three feet apart and eight inches in the row. Give a liberal top dressing of well rotted barnyard manure at intervals when needed and your bed will last for years. Plant the crowns at least three or four inches below the surface of the soil. By a little care and attention it is possible to have all this delicious early vegetable we can use from a small patch.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Very large and fine. The leading variety for home and market.

PALMETTO—Another fine early variety of more recent introduction. Prices for good strong plants of either sort. 25 for 75c. One hundred for \$2.50. One thousand for \$20.00.

DWARF JUNE BERRIES

They bear in clusters fruit of a reddish purple, finally turning to bluish black. Very good to eat from hand or to cook. Extremely hardy and they bear very young. Bushes grow from five to eight feet high. Prices 35c each. \$3 per dozen.

HORSE RADISH

A popular condiment that is easily produced in any garden. Price 10c each. \$1 per doz.

Forest Tree Seedlings

Forest trees should be much more generally planted by farmers. What is so pretty as a nice grove about the farm home and what a protection it is to everything. Live stock are much more contented and do better if given proper protection with a good grove of trees. Your orchard will also thrive if given this needed protection. Shrubs, roses and perennials never grow and bloom one half as well if they are exposed to the hard winds and the extremes to which they are subject in this climate without protection. The south and west are the most important sides of an orchard to protect, the idea being to keep the sap from coming up too early and swelling the fruit buds and thereby freezing them and also injuring the tree to a more or less extent. Forest trees should be planted from four to six feet apart each

way. There should be several rows planted if a good tight windbreak is desired. They thrive better if planted in sufficient quantity to protect each other. Russian mulberry is described under our Fruit Department and most of the other varieties are described under Shade and Ornamental Trees. If you tell us your needs, we shall be glad to help you make the best selection.

Prices	Per 100	Per 1000
Ash, White, 12 to 18 inches one year seedlings	\$2.00	\$15.00
Ash, White, 18 to 24 inches, one year seedlings	2.50	20.00
Box Elder, 12 to 18 inches, one year seedlings	2.00	17.00
Box Elder, 18 to 24 inches, one year seedlings	2.50	22.00
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 inches, one year seedlings	1.00	8.00
Cottonwood, 18 to 24 inches, one year seedlings	1.25	10.00
Elm, White, 12 to 18 inches, one year seedlings	1.50	12.00
Elm, White, 18 to 24 inches, one year seedlings	2.00	17.00
Maple, Soft, 18 to 24 inches, one year seedlings	2.00	17.00
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches	2.00	15.00
Russian Mulberry, 18 to 24 inches	2.50	22.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches	2.00	15.00

One Year Norway Poplar and Russian Golden Willow

The two fastest growing trees known. This is the right size to plant in quantities for windbreaks as they are sure to grow. Try the Norway Poplar, the "Sudden Sawlog" this year. The Russian Golden Willows branch low and catch the ground sweep of the wind and take on a beautiful golden color in the fall and winter that is indeed cheerful.

Prices	Sizes	Each	Per 100	Per 1000
Russian Golden Willow, 2 to 3 feet			\$8.00	\$70.00
Russian Golden Willow, 3 to 4 feet		15c	10.00	90.00
Norway Poplar, 3 to 4 feet			8.00	70.00
Norway Poplar, 4 to 5 feet		15c	10.00	90.00
Norway Poplar, 5 to 6 feet		25c	15.00	120.00

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Our Shade and Ornamental Trees are first class, well shaped, young and vigorous trees with splendid roots. They have nearly all been at least once transplanted and therefore have bushy, fibrous roots. Western planters cannot obtain better or hardier trees anywhere.

ASH—The American Ash is a well-known native tree; tall, straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. Nice 8 to 10 foot trees, \$1.50 each. Ten for \$12.50.

BOX ELDER—(Ash Leaved Maple.) Stands dry hot weather about the best of any. A small native tree. Should not be planted where a better shade tree can be grown. 6 to 8 feet, nice trees, 75c each. \$7.00 for ten.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—Hardy Catalpa. Makes a pretty shade tree and grows rapidly. Where it is hardy, there is nothing that is more profitable to plant in quantities for timber and posts. Grows fine in Southeast Nebraska and Southern Iowa and does well where used as a shade tree in town. Tree has very pretty flowers each summer and large tropical leaves. 8 to 10 feet, nice trees, \$1.25 each. Ten for \$11.00.

CATALPA BUNGEI—Chinese Catalpa—A small dwarf umbrella shaped tree that is fairly hardy. Very hardy to use in formal plantings. 6 to 8 feet, nice tops, \$2 each. \$17.50 for 10.

"A Rambler Rose or a Climbing Vine on your veranda will give your residence a 'homey' appearance."

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—A graceful tree with silvery white bark and slender branches that are inclined to droop as the tree becomes older. The bark is not as white on a young tree as it is later. Very hardy and stands a cold dry climate. Very beautiful planted with evergreens. 6 to 8 feet, nice trees, \$1.75 each. 8 to 10 feet, pretty trees , \$2.25 each.

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE—The most popular of all the permanent shade trees for Nebraska. A native tree with wide spreading head and graceful drooping branches. Hardy and easy to transplant; grows to immense size and is long lived. We offer very nice trees that will be sure to please.

Prices	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 feet, shapely trees	\$1.00	\$ 9.50	90.00
8 to 10 feet, shapely trees	1.50	13.50	125.00
10 to 12 feet, beautiful trees	3.00	27.50	250.00
12 to 15 feet, specimen trees, our best	5.00		

HACKBERRY—An extremely hardy, slow growing, native tree. More compact in shape than the Elm but does not produce as dense a shade.
6 to 8 foot trees\$2.00 each. \$17.50 for 10.

LINDEN, AMERICAN BASSWOOD—A beautiful tree with large leaves. Hardy. Medium fast grower.

6 to 8 foot trees	\$2.25 each.	\$20.00 for 10.
8 to 10 foot trees	\$2.50 each.	\$22.50 for 10

MAPLE, NORWAY—One of the very best trees to use for shade or ornamental purposes. Very pretty compact shape and grows more rapidly than the hard or sugar maple. Perfectly hardy in Nebraska.

6 to 8 foot, pretty trees	\$2.00 each.	\$17.50 for 10
8 to 10 foot, pretty trees,	\$2.50 each.	\$22.50 for 10

MAPLE, SOFT OR SILVER LEAVED—A pretty fast growing tree. Good for quick shade and also lives to an old age in many parts of Nebraska and Kansas.

Prices	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 foot, nice trees	50c	\$4.50	\$40.00
6 to 8 foot, nice trees,	75c	7.00	60.00
8 to 10 foot, pretty trees,	1.25	11.00	100.00

POPLAR, Norway—The very best quick growing shade tree. The Norway is very much superior to the Carolina Poplar. We have had this tree make a growth of eight feet and ten inches in one year in the nursery row. It is a pretty, clean tree and thrives almost anywhere. Hardy as far north as Canada. It is a good plan to plant Poplars alternately with Elm or other permanent shade. In this manner you obtain quick shade for your home. Plant at least three or four inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery row. Poplars usually last from fifteen to twenty-five years. More of our customers plant Norway Poplar than any other tree we list.

Prices	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, mostly branched, one year, select	35c	\$3.00	\$22.00
6 to 8 foot, well branched	75c	7.00	60.00
8 to 10 foot, well branched	1.00	7.50	65.00
10 to 12 foot, well branched, extra nice	1.50	12.50	110.00
12 to 15 foot, our best specimen trees	3.00	25.00	

"Have you a Shrubbery Screen at the back of your lot or between your Lawn and Garden?"

GOLDEN WILLOW—A very fast growing tree with long slender green leaves and drooping branches. The bark turns a beautiful golden yellow in the winter. 8 to 10 foot, \$1.25 each. 10 for \$11.00.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—(*Eleagnus Angustifolia*). Long silvery leaves with shiny, almost black bark. Pretty, white, sweet-scented bloom that is very fragrant and will attract the bees for miles around. Makes a large tree and is very hardy. 5 to 6 foot trees \$1.50 each. Ten trees for \$13.50.

Weeping Trees

BIRCH, CUT LEAVED WEEPING—An upright growing tree with the very slender branches gracefully drooping at the ends. The most popular weeping tree of its class. Beautiful silvery white bark. Hardy in this portion of Nebraska.



Cut Leaved Weeping Birch

Nice Pretty Trees

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00
8 to 10 ft.	4.00	35.00

NIOBE WEEPING WILLOW—Without doubt is the finest weeping willow. Elegant, upright in habit of growth and its very slender branches droop most gracefully as they are swayed about with the least little breeze. A favorite with us and wherever known. Turns a golden yellow in winter.

8 to 10 ft., each \$2.00
6 to 8 ft., each \$1.50

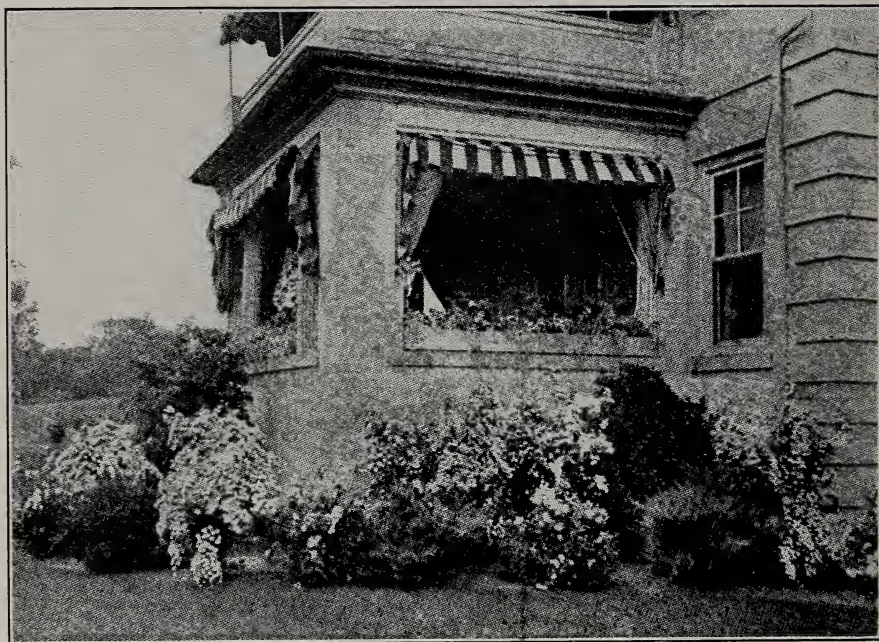
TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY—We can recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest, and most beautiful of the weeping trees. Slender willowy branches drooping to the ground.

Grafted

5 to 6 ft. high, each \$3

"Why not have a Hardy Rose bed producing bloom all summer?"

Hardy Deciduous Shrubs



An Attractive Base Planting

The following list includes only nice bushy shrubs, many of them twice transplanted and we guarantee them to be strictly first-class. You will not be able to obtain nicer shrubs anywhere to use in Landscape Gardening work or for any other purpose. Do not delay another season in planting at least some shrubs, for they add materially to the beauty and attractiveness of any home or public property. Shrubs provide material of a permanent character for the adornment of property at less cost and more effectively than anything else. For best results they should generally be used in the form of groups or masses. This is nature's way and by properly assorting the varieties it is possible to have flowers from early in the spring till late fall. The medium and large shrubs may be used to form a background for the house and to screen the garden, while the smaller ones make beautiful base plantings about the house and garage. They make a home out of just a house and lot. We have had a large and varied experience in Landscape plantings in Nebraska and shall be glad to be at your service at any time. Our charges are very moderate.

Prices of All Shrubs We List Unless Otherwise Stated:

Three to five years old, our very best..... 85c each; \$9 per dozen; \$70 per 100

Medium Grade, smaller size60c each; \$6 per dozen; \$45 per 100

"Nursery stock produces the greatest improvement in your home at the least expense."

SHRUBBERY CLASSIFIED TO MAKE YOUR PLANTING EASY

The following classification of shrubbery is arranged for our customers convenience and guidance in making a selection of shrubs that will be suitable for their requirements. We believe that those doing their own planning and planting will find these classifications especially helpful. When using shrubs in groups or for base plantings, set them one-half the distance apart that the final height will be when they are mature.

	Month or Season of Blooming	Approximate Height	Color of Bloom
Spirea Thunbergii	April and May	2 to 3 ft.	White
*Forsythia, (Golden Bell)	April	4 to 6 ft.	Yellow
Almond	May	3 to 5 ft.	Pink and White
*Barberry Thunbergii	May	2 to 3 ft.	Greenish White
‡*Bush Honeysuckle, Marrowi	May and June	4 to 6 ft.	White
‡*Bush Honeysuckle, Tartarian	May and June	6 to 8 ft.	Pink and White
‡High Bush Cranberry	May	3 to 5 ft.	White
‡Flowering Currant	May	5 to 6 ft.	Yellow
Japanese Snowball	May	6 to 8 ft.	White
Snowball, common	May	6 to 8 ft.	White
‡Juneberry	May	3 to 6 ft.	White
Lilacs	May	6 to 10 ft.	Purple, White, Pink and leading colors
Quince, Japan	May	2 to 4 ft.	Red
*Mock Orange or Syringa, (Philadelphus)	May and June	6 to 8 ft.	White
Spirea Reevesiana	May and June	3 to 4 ft.	White
Spirea Van Houtte	May and June	5 to 7 ft.	White
Flowering Crab	May	small tree	Pink
*‡Dogwood	May	6 to 8 ft.	White
Calycanthus	June	3 to 4 ft.	Brownish Purple
Deutzia	June	3 to 5 ft.	White
*‡Elder	June and July	6 to 8 ft.	White
Rosa Rugosa	All Summer	3 to 5 ft.	Red, White, Pink
Spirea Anthony Waterer	All Summer	1 to 2 ft.	Red
Weigelia	June and July	3 to 4 ft.	Pink
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow	June and July	2 to 5 ft.	White
‡Spirea Billardii	June, July, August	3 to 4 ft.	Rose Pink
Spirea Douglassi	June and July	3 to 4 ft.	Deep Rose
Tamarix, Odessa	July and August	8 to 10 ft.	Pink
Althea	August, September	3 to 5 ft.	Many Colors
Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora	August, September	3 to 6 ft.	White
Sumac, Ferned Leaved	Fall	4 to 6 ft.	Red Cones

*These shrubs will tolerate more shade than others in this list.

‡These shrubs produce seed or berries that attract birds.

"Plant a Hardy Flower Garden this year that will bloom all Season."

ALMOND, PINK—Pink flowers in early spring before the leaves appear, completely covering the branches like little roses. One of the most showy early flowering shrubs and very hardy. Flowers are double.

ALMOND, WHITE—Same as above except the flowers are white. Grows 3 to 5 feet high.

ALTHEA, (Rose of Sharon). Blooms very freely in the fall at which time it is literally covered with flowers that resemble small roses. Comes in colors of pink, white, purple and variegated. Should be cut down to within a foot of the ground each fall before hard freezing weather sets in and then mulched with some coarse manure or straw as it is not otherwise hardy in this climate. Grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet.

BARBERRY THUNBERGLII. (Japanese Barberry). The foliage is a beautiful bright green and the shrub is very graceful in its habits of growth. The attractive scarlet berries that appear in the fall remain well into the winter which makes it useful for winter ornamentation which is a very desirable feature. I believe this shrub colors more beautifully in the fall than any other shrub in the nursery. Just the thing to use for base plantings around a low or medium foundation or to use in front of higher shrubs. Always grows compact and close to the ground. Without doubt this shrub is used more in Landscape Gardening than any other small shrub. Grows 2 to 3 feet.

BUDDLEIA, SUMMER LILAC. (The Butterfly Bush). A semi-herbaceous plant of recent introduction from western China. Very handsome flowers on long spikes in August and until it frosts. The flowers are lilac-color and also resemble the lilac in the form of the flower. They often make a growth of three or four feet the first year and are literally covered with their beautiful flowers the same year planted. They commence to bloom in August and continue to increase in beauty until frost nips them. The spikes of flowers are often 10 to 12 inches long and are very pretty in bouquets. A single specimen plant in the lawn is attractive, or use them in the shrubby border. They are very effective planted to the front of a Tam-arix screen and then small perennial flowers planted to the front of them. The plant should be cut back to within eight inches of the ground each fall before the ground freezes and soil heaped around the base of the plant and then place some straw or leaves over this. Price \$1.00 each.

CALYCANTHUS. (Carolina Allspice). The sweet scented shrub. Flowers of a brownish purple color and very double. Delightfully fragrant. Mulch with straw or leaves in the fall. 3 to 4 feet.

DEUTZIA, LEMOINEI—We believe this is the best of the Deutzias. Of dwarf habit, usually growing 2 to 3 feet high. Pure white clusters of flowers in June that are very distinct and attractive.

DOGWOOD, (Cornus)—Small white flowers in early summer followed by whitish blue berries in the early fall. The beautiful intensely colored reddish bark in the early spring makes it very cheering and attractive. Hardy anywhere. 6 to 8 feet.

FERNED LEAVED ELDER—One of the most handsome cut-leaved shrubs. Its white flowers are borne in flat clusters 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The large clusters are very attractive against their background of airy fern-like leaves. 6 to 8 feet.

ELDER, GOLDEN—Probably the most showy of the golden leaved shrubs. Retains its color all summer. Flowers same as the green leaved sort. 6 to 8 feet.

ELDER, COMMON—Very similar to the ferned leaved sort but not quite as tall. I believe it flowers more profusely also. 5 to 7 feet.

FLOWERING CURRANT—Their pretty, yellow, sweet scented flowers are very attractive in the early spring when many shrubs and trees seem still to be sleeping. Just what is needed to cheer up the lawn at this season of the year. Very hardy. 5 to 6 feet.

FORSYTHIA, (Golden Bell)—Flowers are brilliant golden yellow, drooping, and appear very early in the spring before the leaves. They are a native of China and Japan and are hardy. The shrub is graceful and attractive even when not in bloom and should be in every collection. 4 to 6 feet.

FLOWERING CRAB, BECHTEL'S—The sweet-scented double-flowering crab. Makes a small tree suitable to use to the back of shrubbery groups or as a specimen tree for the lawn. Very pretty when in bloom as its pretty double pink flowers are very showy.

Price of 4 to 5 foot trees, \$2.00 each.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—The large panicked hydrangea. It blooms in August and September when other flowers are scarce. The large panicles of white bloom on this grand plant often measure 12 inches long and 7 to 8 inches across. It does better on the north or east side of the house when used in base plantings as the south or west exposure is too hot if it is not shaded with trees. They do nicely in the shrubbery group or as specimen shrubs planted in the open. One of the most popular shrubs that we sell. Mulch the ground around them with plenty of leaves in the fall which will give winter protection and also make the finest humus when spaded into the soil in the spring. Grows 3 to 6 feet.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—(Tree Form). The above shrub grown in tree form to be used as specimens. Very striking. 4 to 5 feet, each \$2.00.

HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA STERILIS, (Hills of Snow)—The fine new June and July blooming variety. Immense pure white flowers. Very handsome and should be in every collection. 2 to 5 feet.

"Shrubbery will cover that bare looking foundation and make your home attractive."

HONEYSUCKLE, MORROWI—The Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. An open spreading bush with pretty green foliage and small white flowers which are followed with very attractive red fruit in August which last several weeks. 4 to 6 feet.

HONEYSUCKLE, RED TARTARIAN—More upright in habit of growth than Morrowi. Extremely hardy and desirable. One of the first shrubs to come in leaf in the spring and the foliage is such a pretty bright green that it is admired by all. The little flowers are a pretty dark pink and are followed by the bright red berries in the fall. This is a favorite shrub with us and is fine for screens, hedges, among shrubbery groups and for tall base plantings. If you do not have much success with growing shrubs, try this one. 6 to 8 feet.

HONEYSUCKLE, Tartarian White—A very similar shrub to the Red Tartarian except the flowers are white. 6 to 8 feet.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY—Spreading large shrub, producing single white flowers which are borne in flat, imperfect clusters. Very valuable for winter ornamentation because of the bright red berries that cling to its leafless branches nearly all winter. Considered as one of the very best red berried shrubs for winter effects. 3 to 5 feet.

JAPAN QUINCE—Brilliant scarlet flowers very early in the spring before the leaves are developed. Very showy and sometimes called Firebush as at a distance when in full bloom you can almost believe the shrub is on fire, the flowers are so bright. 2 to 4 feet.

JUNEBERRY—The fruit is borne in clusters and are a reddish purple which finally turn to a bluish black. The foliage is dense and pretty, while the white flowers are attractive in the early spring. The fruit is very nice to eat and is greatly relished by the birds. Height 3 to 6 ft.

LILACS

They are beautiful large growing shrubs that are hardy anywhere and their wealth of sweet scented bloom in May cannot be surpassed by any of the newer shrubs. Fine for backgrounds, screens, hedges and many other uses.

OLD FASHIONED PURPLE—One of the best. Foliage is much more handsome than some of the newer sorts. Flowers very fragrant. 6 to 10 feet.

COMMON WHITE—Very similar to the purple but is more stocky and blossoms earlier in the spring. White fragrant flowers in great profusion. 6 to 10 feet.

PERSIAN—The small leaf lilac. Handsome bright purple flowers of large size in May. Does not sucker as much as other varieties of lilac. A general favorite. 6 to 8 feet.

MOCK ORANGE OR SYRINGA—(Philadelphus)

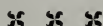
A large growing bush producing beautiful waxy flowers in great profusion in June. In shape and fragrance they resemble the orange blossoms, therefor the name. Hardy anywhere and fine to use for screens to hide objectionable objects and to use in your clumps of large shrubs. One specimen properly placed on the lawn is very effective. Flowers are white on all varieties.

CORONARIUS—The most largely planted of the Mock Orange. Very vigorous growing and free flowering. Height 8 to 10 feet. Fragrant.

LEMOINE—The large semi-double flowers are very fine. Bush is slender and dwarfish in habit of growth, its average height being only 3 to 5 feet. Very fragrant.

"Nursery stock produces the greatest improvement in your home at the least expense."

MONT BLANC—A medium growing very large flowering variety of Mock Orange. The flowers literally cover the bush and are very fragrant.



ROSA RUGOSA—The Japanase Rose. Without doubt one of the very best shrubby roses. The beautiful dark green foliage is simply grand, and the red, white, or pink flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter are extremely sweet scented, last nearly all summer and are then followed by pretty red seed berries. Very hardy.

SPIREAS



Spirea Van Houtte

They are indispensible to any planting. The varieties differ so much in size, habit of growth, flowers and general appearance that there are some kinds suitable for almost any purpose whether it be for grouping, base plantings, hedges, screens, borders or for specimen plants. We consider our varieties the choice of the Spirea family and we know they will please you.

ANTHONY WATERER—A handsome dwarf Spirea that grows one or two feet tall, producing beautiful bright crimson flowers in flat heads. Commences to bloom in June and will flower continuously until a hard frost if the dead bloom is kept sheared. The handsome foliage is often variegated with yellow or white which is very striking. A very desirable plant for the shrubby border or for edging.

BETHLEMENSIS, (Rubra)—The bush is strong growing and of spreading habit. The branches are crowned with very large dense spikes of rose pink flowers. The flowers make up very pretty in bouquets. Blooming for three months during June, July and August, it makes a very desirable shrub and should be in all collections. Very hardy and of easy culture. 3 to 4 feet.

BILLARDII—Similar to *Bethlemensis* in color of bloom and kind of flower, but is upright in habit of growth and the spikes of flowers are not quite so large. Also blooms during the same months and is very hardy and desirable. 3 to 4 feet.

DOUGLASII—Another summer flowering variety. Similar flowers to *Billardii* are grown on its slender spikes, but are deeper in color. Height 3 to 4 feet.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO—The true Bridal Wreath. This erect shrub is covered in May with its pretty little double white flowers. A very desirable old-fashioned shrub. 3 to 4 feet.

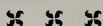
OPULIFOLIA. (Nine Bark)—The strongest growing variety. Produces an abundance of fragrant white flowers in June. Will thrive in almost any location. Height 8 to 10 feet.

REEVESIANA—The beautiful clusters of white florets produced in last of May are very pretty among the deep green very handsome foliage. Height 3 to 4 feet.

SALICIFOLIA—Willow-Leaved *Spirea*. Very similar to *Douglasii* in habit of growth but has white flower spikes and willow shaped leaves. Blooms nearly all summer. Height 3 to 4 feet.

THUNBERGII—A very graceful shrub and the first to flower in our nursery. The slender arching branches are clothed with feathery, bright green, dense foliage, turning in the fall to orange and scarlet. The pure white flowers in profusion in April and May are about one-third inch in diameter. Height 2 to 3 feet.

VAN HOUTTE—Generally called Bridal Wreath. The most popular of all the *Spireas*. The long slender drooping branches are covered with a mass of small white flowers in May. Nearly always in bloom on Decoration Day. The foliage is also handsome and we find it a desirable shrub from every standpoint. Thrives in sun or shade and will produce a nice effect with little attention. Used in base plantings for screens, in groups and many other ways. Very fine. 5 to 6 feet.



SNOWBALL—Guelder Rose. An old-time favorite that is still very popular. The large pure white flowers in May are very handsome. One of the best large shrubs and should be in every collection. 6 to 8 feet.

JAPANESE SNOWBALL—One of the finest ornamental shrubs. The large pure white flowers are very attractive against its pretty green leaves. Extra fine to use as a single specimen or in groups of shrubbery. Height 6 to 8 feet. Flowers in May.

SNOWBERRY, (*Symphoricarpos*)—A shrub of medium growth that is valued especially for its beautiful white, wax-like berries that appear in the late summer and remain a long while. 3 to 5 feet.

SNOWBERRY, RED FRUITED—A more spreading shrub than the above. Also called Indian or Coral berry. Very beautiful foliage and unlike any other shrub in the nursery. Grows very dense and close to the ground. After the leaves fall the fruit is conspicuous. Fine to use in a base planting where a medium sized shrub is desired or in groups with other shrubbery. 2 to 4 feet high.

SUMAC, (Rhus) CANADENSIS—The fragrant Sumac. Handsome foliage that colors a brilliant red in autumn and emits an aromatic odor if bruised. The Sumacs give the needed variation in foliage among large groups of shrubs. Hardy anywhere. Height 5 to 6 feet.

SUMAC, STAGHORN OR FERNED LEAVED—Rivals the most delicate fern. This native shrub should be more generally planted. Does well in the poorest soils where it will thrive or in dense shade. Can be cut back as much as desired each year which will control the height and produce a mass of the most beautiful foliage. Try the Staghorn Sumac where you

wish a most beautiful shrub and have failed on other kinds. Cones of bright red fruit are produced in autumn. Height 3 to 6 feet.

TAMARIX, Odessa—The Russian variety with the handsome bluish foliage. The beautiful, delicate pink flowers are produced in July and August and are very striking among the feathery foliage. The foliage and flowers are fine to use in bouquets. Useful to place where a group of large shrubs are planted to give foliage variety. Makes one of the very finest screens to shut out objectionable sights. Height 8 to 10 feet.

WEIGELIA, ROSEA—The hardiest of Weigelas. Large trumpet-shaped pink flowers in June and July. Beautiful dark green foliage. Not quite hardy here and we find it necessary to give some winter protection. An elegant shrub that should be in every collection. 3 to 4 feet.

WEIGELIA, EVA RATHKE—Flowers are a beautiful clear distinct crimson. Considered the finest of the Weigias but not as hardy with us as Rosea. Eva Rathke should be cut to within ten inches of the ground in the early fall before a hard freeze and then covered with some coarse strawy manure or leaves. It well repays to protect a shrub that is tender in this manner as many times our most beautiful and freest flowering plants are the most tender.

Ornamental Hedges



Amoor River North Privet Hedge at home of a Kearney customer. You can have one like this in two years.

AMoor RIVER NORTH PRIVET—In our judgment, after thoroughly testing for several years, the very best hedge plant for Nebraska. The foliage is a beautiful green and the plant grows compact and close to the ground which does away with open spaces along the base of the plant. All hedge plants should be quite severely cut back after planting which will make the hedge more dense. Leaves appear very early and remain until late fall.

Prices: 18 to 24 inches, 25c each, \$5.50 for twenty-five, \$20 per hundred. \$180 per thousand. 50 at the hundred rate and 500 at the thousand rate.
12 to 18 inches, 20c each, \$4 for 25, \$15 for one hundred, \$130 for thousand.

"It pays to plant Everbearing Strawberries even if you are not permanently located."

CULTURAL AND PLANTING DIRECTIONS

For best results, Privet should be set in a double row, alternating the plants. Dig trenches at least a foot deep and 18 inches wide. The rows should be 8 to 10 inches apart and the plants set 10 to 12 inches apart in each row. Water well when planted and give frequent cultivation and your hedge will generally almost obtain the height that you wish it the same year planted and at the end of the second year it will have reached a height of three to three and a half feet and two feet wide. Should be sheared with regular hedge shears, cycle or sheep shears about twice a year and it may be kept any desired height that you wish. Two or three inches of well rotted black manure that is free from cut or grab worms placed on the top and gradually incorporated with the soil during the summer will make your hedge grow much faster and look better.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Makes a fair hedge, but not as compact in growth as the privet. The leaves come out very late in the spring and they shed early in the fall. Very good to use where the use of a better hedge would be too expensive. Plant same as privet.

Prices: 12 to 18 inches, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.
18 to 24 inches, \$2.50 per 100, \$22 per 1000.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—Good to use where it is not desirable to shear as it looks better to grow natural. Should be set from one to three feet apart. The more close the plants are set in the row, the smaller the hedge or screen will be. When planted three feet apart in the row it will make a screen 6 to 8 feet high. Very nice to use as a screen between the lawn and garden. See further description under shrubbery. Price 2 to 3 feet, 50c each, 25 45c each, \$40 per 100.

TARTARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE—Another extra nice shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high. Pretty bright green foliage and small pink or white flowers in May and June. The first shrub in the spring to become green in our nursery. Very valuable. See description under shrubbery. 18 to 24 inches, 40c each, 25 for 38c each, \$35 per 100.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Nothing will add so cheaply and so permanently and so quickly to the coziness of your home as hardy vines. Our list of vines are the very best varieties and will give you satisfaction. All of them are good strong plants that will produce quick results.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII, (Boston Ivy)—The best of the vines to use to cover brick or stone walls. Generally hardy with us. Clings firmly to the smoothest walls. Very desirable. 75c each.

BIGNONIA, (Trumpet Flower)—A familiar hardy climbing plant with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers appearing in August. Deep, rich green foliage and very desirable for covering summer houses, arbors, to climb over trees and rocks and many other uses. 75c each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Strong luxuriant grower and pretty foliage. Innumerable star-like flowers from August until frost. One of the best and most popular vines that we sell. Makes a dense shade if planted two or three feet apart. 75c each. Extra heavy, \$1 each.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII, (Large Flowering)—Rich purple flowers from June until frost. Flowers three or four inches in diameter and as the foliage is not heavy they look like almost a solid mass of purple when in bloom. All large flowering Clematis should be tied firmly to a support when planted to prevent the wind from swaying them which will kill the plant. \$1.00 each.

"Many tenants become tired of the bare look around the house and plant a few shrubs and vines."

CLEMATIS HENRYI, (Large Flowering)—Very similar to Jackmanni except flowers are creamy white. Very handsome. Each \$1.00.



Clematis Paniculata Trailing Over Shrubbery

BETA GRAPE—Especially fine for covering arbors where the larger varieties would freeze down. Very hardy without any protection in Nebraska. The fruit is good quality and small size. Color black. Price 75c each.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S EVERGREEN JAPAN—The most popular variety. Glossy, rich green leaves; strong vigorous half evergreen habit. The last thing in the nursery to shed its foliage. A wealth of white and buff flowers followed by occasional bloom until frost. Each 75c.

HONEYSUCKLE, MONTHLY FRAGRANT. Blooms all summer. Fragrant red and yellow flowers. A handsome variety. Each 75 cents.

HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET—One of the best in cultivation. A strong, rapid grower with brilliant tubular scarlet flowers that continue all summer. Bluish-green leaves. Each 75c.

WISTERIA, CHINESE PURPLE—A very popular vine bearing pale blue, fragrant flowers in May and June. The flowers are borne in long drooping clusters and are very handsome. Fine for pergolas or to hide old tree trunks. Very hardy and rapid growing. Price 75c each.

WISTERIA, CHINESE WHITE—Very similar to the purple variety except flowers are white. Each 75 cents.

Evergreens

The evergreens described below are fine trees, first class in every respect. We advise our customers to order their evergreens "B & B" which means balled and burlaped. In this way they are shipped in the soil that they grew in tied to the roots with burlap. After the hole is dug and just after a B & B evergreen has been placed in the hole, we find it better to remove the burlap. A much larger per cent will grow, in fact with good care you can count on almost a perfect stand of trees. Most of firms advise leaving the burlap on the trees, but we find that it keeps the moisture from getting to the roots the first two or three months. The trees that we do not list B & B will be balled for an additional charge of 25c. In our opinion there is nothing more beautiful around a farm home in the winter than a close solid wind-break of beautiful evergreens. (We do not refer to red cedar as they turn brown in the winter and furnish rust for your fruits and grains.) We have reference to the beautiful spruces

and Pines. In the list of varieties following, the Koster's Blue Spruce, Dwarf Mungo Pine, and the White Spruce are the leaders for use as ornamentals and the others are the best for windbreaks and shelter belts, but they are also very ornamental. The Pines are the fastest growing but the Spruces are much more compact and dense. Most people plant some of each. Never under any circumstances let the roots of evergreens become dry or exposed to the sun or air in handling. Use plenty of water in planting and give plenty of good clean cultivation.

Specimen Evergreens

	Each 3-4 ft.	Each 2-3 ft.	Each 18-24 in.
Austrian Pine, B & B	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.50
Dwarf Mungo Pine, B & B (Very dwarf and spreading)			4.00
Koster's Blue Spruce, B & B	20.00	15.00	10.
Scotch Pine, B & B	3.00	2.00	1.50
White Spruce, B & B	3.50	2.50	2.00

Evergreens to Use In Quantities For Windbreaks

The following are not priced B & B, but will be balled for 25c extra.

- White Spruce, 12 to 18 inches, \$40.00 per 100.
- Black Hills Spruce, 12 to 18 inches, \$55.00 per 100.
- Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 inches, \$70.00 per 100.
- Austrian Pine, 12 to 18 inches, \$40.00 per 100.
- Austrian Pine, 18 to 24 inches, \$55.00 per 100.
- Scotch Pine, 12 to 18 inches, \$30.00 per 100.
- Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 inches, \$40.00 per 100.

(This list is only sold in lots of 50 or more, see specimen, B & B evergreens, if wanted in small quantities).

Roses

Nearly everyone appreciates beautiful Roses. The demand for hardy Garden Roses is annually increasing. The list that we offer we have carefully tested and we do not believe that you will be able to find a more beautiful collection anywhere. The best thing about our roses is that they are hardy and if you give them proper care, you can have beautiful roses from June until a hard freeze in the fall. Some of our roses are budded on Manetti and some are grown on their own roots. Be sure to plant the budded roses so that the junction of the bud with the stock is at least three inches below the surface of the earth. In preparing the bed for the roses it is best to throw out the soil to a depth of one foot and then loosen up the subsoil still another foot, mixing it with well rotted, black manure. Roses require very rich soil for best results. Another important point after planting the roses, cut them back to within a few inches of the ground and bank up the earth around each rose, completely covering them, which leave for a week or ten days and then gradually remove. This will keep the sap from drying out while the rose is becoming established in its new home and will also swell the buds. Plant the roses 18 inches to two feet apart in the beds. The climbing and rambler

"Many tenants become tired of the bare look around the house and plant a few shrubs and vines."

roses should be planted about three feet apart. The climbing and rambler roses never do the best planted on the south or west side of a porch unless they are partially shaded with some shade trees. It is too hot for them. Better use climbing vines for such locations and use the roses where it is not so hot. The winter protection consists in seeing that the roses go into winter with plenty of moisture in the soil and it is a good plan to see that the soil is drawn up around the base of the plant for 4 to 5 inches each fall and then a light mulch of straw or leaves put on the bed or around the roses and as the weather becomes colder more mulch may be added and then gradually removed in the spring. By taking this little extra care you are sure of none of your roses freezing out even if we would have a very severe winter. The H. P. and the R roses should be cut back to within 5 or 6 inches of the ground each spring for the best flowering results, but the other varieties should only be pruned to make them shapely and to keep out the old dead wood. A good rich top dressing should be placed on the bed each year. Well rotted black manure is the best. It should be free from grub and cut worms. The more you use the hoe, the more your roses will excel in size and coloring. In pruning leave the last bud on the outside of the stem. This makes a prettier shaped bush. We give here key to abbreviations used in the descriptions of the roses we list: A. B., Austrian Briar; C., China; H. P. Hybrid Perpetual; H. T., Hybrid Tea; P., Polyantha or Baby Rambler; R., Rugosa and their Hybrids; W., Wichuriana or Memorial and their Hybrids.

Bush and Bedding Roses

Strong 2 and 3 years, our best, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen; \$75 per 100

Lighter grade, first class, 75c each; \$7 per dozen; \$50 per 100.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—H. P. Too well known to need much description. What is nicer than a big bouquet of red American Beauty roses? Raise them in your own garden.

BABY RAMBLERS—P. Very fine little bushes that bloom all summer. They are very nice to edge a rose bed or to use in front of small growing shrubs. We have them in red, white and pink. Please state color wanted.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER—R. A fine new pink rose that has Rugosa blood in its make-up. Flowers large, perfectly double, Cup-shaped. Color deep, bright, vivid, intense pink, with the penetrating fragrance of the old June Roses. Hardy anywhere and a very strong grower. Blooms all summer.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—C. Clear bright pink, medium sized flowers, always in bloom.

CLIO—H. P. Flesh color, shaded in the center to rosy-peach. Large fine globular form; free bloomer.

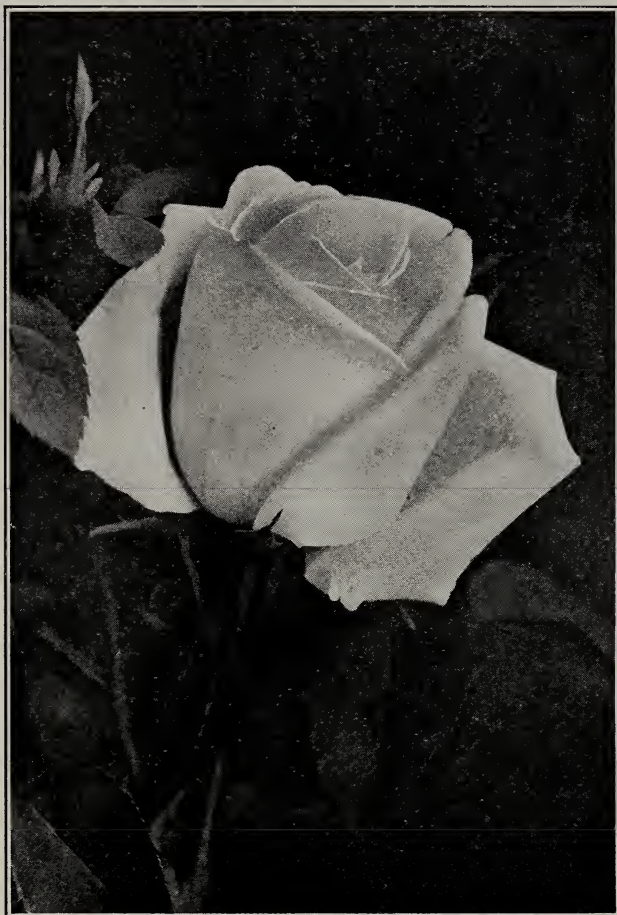
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—H. P. (White American Beauty). Immense, pure snow white flowers four to five inches across. One of the very largest roses in our garden.

GRUSS AN TEPLETZ—C. Flowers bright crimson and extremely showy. Very free bloomer and strong grower. Our Gruss an Tepletz were a mass of vivid bloom last fall when we had the first heavy frost.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—H. P. Flowers brilliant crimson and very double. An old favorite.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—H. T. Pure white with shadings of primrose-yellow. Large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers. Very strong grower and constant bloomer. One of the best.

KILLARNEY—H. T. The finest of the Irish roses. Beautiful bright pink with long pointed buds. Loaded with bloom all summer.



Killarney

flowers in clusters. In bloom nearly all the time. Beautiful shiny green foliage.

PERSIAN YELLOW—A. B. The old-fashioned yellow rose. A solid mass of yellow in June. Very fine. Extremely hardy.

ROSA RUGOSA—R. They come in red, white, and pink. Of Japanese origin and very vigorous growers. They grow compact like a shrub and will attain a height of four or five feet. The foliage is a rich shiny green and the single flowers run from three to five inches in diameter, borne on very short stems. The flowers are followed by red seed pods which are very ornamental and cling to the bush well into the winter. Very free bloomers and hardy anywhere.

MADAM CAROLINE TESTOUT — H. T. Clear bright, satiny-pink; flowers very large and extremely showy.

MADAM PLANTIER —H. P. Extremely hardy; completely hides itself in June with its lovely pure white, sweet scented flowers; as it does not freeze back, it is well suited for cemetery planting. Very double and a general favorite. All rose collections should have some Mme. Plantier.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—H. P. One of the very best red roses. Deep, rich, glowing red. Very free blooming.

MRS. JOHN LAING —H. P. Color clear, bright, shining pink, exquisitely shaded. A favorite in our garden and with our customers. A free bloomer.

NEW CENTURY—R. A grand rose that is very hardy and a strong grower. Bears beautiful silvery-pink

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—R. This without exception is the best white rose of its class. Handsome foliage, constant in bloom and extremely hardy. Very fragrant and double. All roses marked "R" have Rugosa blood in their make-up and are hardy and will do well anywhere.

SUNBURST—H. T. Orange-copper and golden-yellow. A very free blooming rose and a great favorite among rose growers. Beautiful buds.

ULRICH BRUNNER—H. P. Cherry-red, of immense size; fine form and most effective in the rose garden.

Climbing and Rambler Roses

2 and 3 year, our best, 75c each; \$7 per dozen; \$50 per 100.

Lighter grade, first class, 50c each; \$6 per dozen; \$40 per 100.



Dorothy Perkins

BALTIMORE BELLE—Blush-white; beautiful large clusters. Very hardy and an old favorite.

BLUE RAMBLER—Opens a reddish-violet, and quickly changes to violet-blue. Very odd and distinct. Hardy and vigorous.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—A climbing rose of great merit. A cross with the American Beauty and an unnamed seedling. Not only blooms in June, but has a nice sprinkle of flowers all summer. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The most popular rambler rose in our collection. Beautiful crimson flowers in large clusters. Strong grower and hardy.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Handsome deep pink flowers in large clusters, very strong growing with beautiful dark green glossy foliage. A rose for the masses. Hardy and easy to grow anywhere.

"It pays to plant Everbearing Strawberries even if you are not permanently located."

EXCELSIA OR RED DOROTHY PERKINS—Beautiful dark green glossy Wichuriana foliage and large crimson flowers in clusters. One of the finest.

TAUSENSDSCHOEN—The flowers are a delicate pink on opening changing to a rosy-carmine. A popular variety where known.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—The very best white rambler rose. Similar in every respect to the Dorothy Perkins and the Excelsia except it has handsome white double flowers.

WICHURIANA OR MEMORIAL ROSE—The very finest rose to use on graves and plots in the cemetery. It creeps along the ground as close as an Ivy and is literally covered with lovely single pure white flowers, with a golden yellow disc, in July and August. The flowers run four to five inches in circumference. It is also valuable as a rambler rose to use on porches, arches, fences, etc. Hardy anywhere and a rapid grower.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Bright yellow changing to canary-yellow; produced in pyramidal clusters of fifty or more blooms. Very hardy.

Hardy Garden Flowers

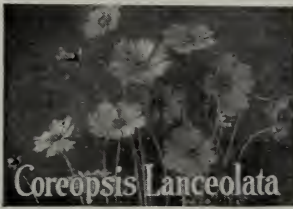
Every year Hardy Perennials are becoming more popular with our customers and it is no wonder when we stop to consider their possibilities. An assorted planting of these will produce a most gorgeous display of flowers in every known color from the first thing in the spring, throughout the summer months and also in July and August when the shrubby flowers are scarce, until after a heavy frost in the fall. A planting of these means beautiful cut flowers for house and table decoration at all times in spring, summer and fall. Use them in borders around shrubby clumps, in front of hedges, along walks and drives, and the many other places that will suggest themselves. Many have a beautiful perennial garden surrounded by flowering shrubs.

The effect is much better to use several plants of one kind in a group than to use a few plants of each with a greater number of varieties. The soil should be mellow and warm for quickest results and watered when needed. Give plenty of cultivation. In the fall after the first killing frost, cut your perennials back to within four or five inches of the ground and place on a liberal supply of well rotted black manure. Do this every year and your plants will be properly fed and will reward you with an abundance of fine bloom. This manure should be worked into the ground the first thing in the spring. It is always a good plan to put a stake where you plant each perennial as you will then know just where it is before it comes up and you can then cultivate the ground if it needs it without fear of cutting off any of the plants that have not as yet come through the ground. Perennials should be planted from one to five inches under ground according to the size of the plant. The list we are offering will give you satisfaction and are hardy, strong, vigorous plants; all of them field grown. We give the size at maturity of nearly all we list and the months of the blooming periods. Perennials should never be shipped by freight any long distance, but should go by express or mail. All prices are prepaid to your home.

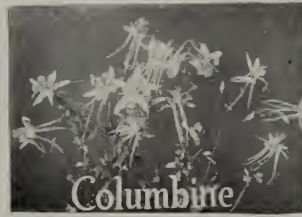
ACHILLEA, (Millefolium Roseum)—2 foot Fern like foliage, flowers purplish-red in small flat heads. June till August. 35c each.

ACHILLEA, "THE PEARL"—2 feet. Double pure white flowers from July till frost. Fine for cut flowers. Excellent in cemetery plantings. 35c each.

AQUILEGIA, (Columbine)—Popular old-fashioned flowers that used to be in our grandmother's garden. They do well in either a shady or sunny location. The beautiful, long-spurred flowers are borne on thread-like stems well above the bright green divided foliage. Fine for cut flowers.



Coreopsis Lanceolata



Columbine

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS—1 1-2 to 2 feet. Our native columbine; bright red and yellow flowers. April to June. 35c each.

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA—The Golden Columbine. 3 to 4 feet. One of the finest of all the hardy perennials. Large bright yellow flowers two to three inches across. Blooms from April to September. 35c each.

AQUILEGIA, COERULEA, (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Flowers intense blue, spur very slender, green tip. 1 to 1 1-2 feet. May to July. 35c each.

ASTERS—Hardy perennial type. These are among the showiest of our late flowering plants and are best planted in masses. They bloom in September and October, and resemble daisies. We offer them in blue, white, light lavender and pink. Three to five feet high. 35c each.

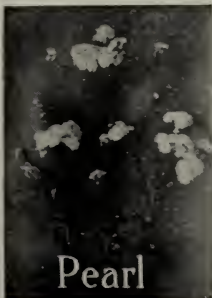
BLEEDING HEART, (Dicentra)—An old favorite that is coming back. Should be in every garden. In the spring these plants bear beautiful heart-shaped flowers of a light red color. 1 1-2 feet. 35c each.

BABY'S BREATH, (Gypsophila Paniculata). A drought-resisting plant two feet high bearing beautiful symmetrical masses of pure white, minute flowers. Just the thing for a spray effect in bouquets of cut flowers. Especially fine to use with high-colored flowers. July and August. 40c each.

CANTERBURY BELLS, (Campanula)—2 to 3 feet. An old-fashioned favorite. Produces beautiful bell shaped flowers in the middle of summer for about two months. We have them in pink, white and blue. Should be in every garden. 40c each.

CHRYSANTHEMIUMS—The last flowers to bloom in the fall. They bloom magnificently after all other flowers have been killed. Excellent for cut flowers. They grow about 2 1-2 feet tall. We have a beautiful assortment of the large flowering sorts in red, rose, pink, white and yellow. 40c each.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA—A most popular hardy yellow flower. Grows anywhere and is invaluable for cutting. Flowers resemble a cosmos in form. Blooms from June till frost. 2



Pearl



Shasta Daisy



Platycodon



Yellow Day Lily



German Iris



Larkspur

to 3 feet high. All perennial flowers will bloom more freely if the dead flowers are removed that have finished blooming. 35c each.

SHASTA DAISIES, (Burbanks)—Immense snow-white flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, blooming all season. Very effective planted in masses in the garden and for cut flowers. 35c each.

DIANTHUS, (Sweet William)—1 to 1 1-2 feet. A favorite with all. Comes in mixed colors of red, pink and white and many variations. We do not sell separate colors. Fine to use in bedding and groups. May and June. 35c each.

DELPHINIUM, (Larkspur)—2 to 3 feet. Beautiful stately flowers that give a charm and dignity to any garden that is hard to equal with any other flowers. Larkspurs are very hardy and easy to grow, but they thrive best in a good rich warm loamy soil. We offer the Belladonna and the Gold Metal Hybrids, the former has beautiful turquoise blue flowers on branching stalks and the latter comes in many different shades of blue and purple. 40c each.

DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE—A biennial plant bearing spikes of long tubular flowers. Does best in good rich soil and succeeds well in a half shady location. Should be quite heavily mulched each fall. We offer the Gloxinaeflora Foxglove which comes in beautiful mixed colors of rose, purple and white. The flowers are spotted. 2 to 3 feet. July and August. 35c each.

GAILLARDIA, (Blanket Flower)—A constant succession of bloom from June till frost. Has beautiful daisy shaped flowers three inches in diameter. The colors run a bright golden yellow and rich reddish brown. One of the freest blooming perennials and very desirable. 2 feet. 35c each.

GO'DEN GLOW—5 to 6 feet. From July to September the tall swaying branches are loaded with masses of golden yellow dahlia shaped flowers. Fine for cut flowers and very showy in the garden. Very hardy. 35c each.

HEMEROCALLIS, (Day Lily)—A very free flowering perennial. Bears large lily shaped sweet scented flowers from May until August. Very hardy and does not require any mulching in the winter. Does best in a rich moist loam.

Flava—Sweet scented clear yellow lily. June. 2 feet. 35c each.

Thunbergi—One of the last to flower. Sweetly scented flowers, similar to above, but flowers in July and August. 2 feet. 35c each.

HARDY PINKS—These are old-time favorites that require little attention and flower bountifully each year. They come in various shades of pink. Clove-scented flowers in May and June. 1 to 1 1-2 feet. 35c each.

HIBISCUS, (Mallow Marvel)—Considered by some to be the most gorgeous perennial cre-



Canterbury Bell



Iris



Golden Glow

ation of the century. Grows a height of 5 to 7 feet in one season and is covered with its large distinct flowers of five to eight inches in diameter during July, August and September. Very hardy anywhere but likes a damp place the best. We have them in mixed colors of crimson, pink and white. Splendid for a back-ground of your perennial border. 50c each.

HOLLYHOCKS—The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite of strong robust growth. They can be used with beautiful effect against the house, along the fence, for borders and in the shrubbery groups. The new double ones that we are offering are simply grand. More and more each year the hollyhock is coming back in our modern hardy gardens. They grow 5 to 7 feet high and bloom from June till August. They thrive best in a warm sunny soil. We offer separate colors in the double flowering as follows: Buff, White, Yellow, Maroon, Blush, Pink, Red and Black. 35c each.

LILY—We offer the double Tiger Lily only for spring planting as the others should be planted in the fall. Plant in good rich well drained soil, five inches deep. Mulch the soil each fall with well rotted black manure. All lillies like a partially shady place the best. 25c each.

POPPY, (Oriental)—These beautiful hardy perennials cannot be equaled for their gorgeous display of immense scarlet flowers in May and June. They look the best planted in masses. They should be planted in good garden soil in the fall or early spring. 2 feet. 35c each.

PLATYCODON, (Japanese Bell Flower)—A most desirable perennial and very easily grown. Beautiful bell-shaped flowers are borne continuously from early July to October. They thrive in sun or shade. 2 feet. We offer them in pure white or the blue. 35c each.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—One of the few evergreen shrubs that are hardy in our climate. It sends up tall stalks four or five feet high laden with drooping ivory-white flowers. Looks well in the wild garden or as a specimen plant. It will grow in barren locations where it is hard to get other things started. Very effective.

Iris

They are hardy anywhere and in beauty the flowers rival the finest orchids. Plant in a sunny location and give plenty of water. The flower is so fragile that it will be much prettier if it is planted where it is sheltered from the sweep of the wind and the unsettled weather of early summer. Flowering shrubs are fine to use as a shelter screen. Iris grows 1 to 3 feet high and are produced in nearly all colors.

Fleur de Lis or Liberty Iris

The National Emblem of France

Price of all Iris, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CELESTE—3 feet. Medium. Pale azure blue.

FLORENTIA ALBA—Very early. Beautiful white and very fragrant. Free flowering. 2 1-2 ft.

HER MAJESTY—2 1-2 feet. Soft rose; lower petals crimson over white, giving it a slightly striped effect. Very fine.

HONORABILIS—1 1-2 feet. Golden yellow; lower petals mahogany brown.

PLICATA—One of the very finest dark colored Iris, dark purple; lower petals lilac.

QUEEN OF MAY—A lovely rose lilac, almost pink. Very fine.

Siberian Iris

Distinguished by its tall grass like foliage. Likes plenty of water and is fine for cut flowers. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ORIENTALIS, BLUE—Flowers beautiful dark blue.

ORIENTALIS, SNOW QUEEN—Large, ivory white flowers.

Hardy Phlox

The Hardy Phlox are among the finest and most important of all the perennials. Of very easy culture on nearly any soil or location. Keep the soil well cultivated and moist around them and mulch with rich black manure each fall. We offer them in a wide range of color and you will find these varieties especially suited for western culture. Phlox bloom all summer and autumn and if the first spikes of bloom are picked they will be followed by even larger spikes of flowers. They look the best, like all perennials, planted in masses and in the solid colors to the front of shrubbery. No garden is complete without these brilliant colored flowers. The clumps should be divided every third year for best results. 1 to 2 1-2 feet.

Postpaid Price of all Phlox in field grown stock, 25c each. \$2.50 per dozen. \$15.00 per 100.

BRIDESMAID—White with crimson eye. Tall.

INDEPENDENCE—Tall, early, pure white.

LA PERLE DU NORD—Pure white, large, deep, distinct red eye; extra fine. Late. Very tall.

MACULATA—Tall growing, many-branched, pyramidal trusses of bright reddish, almost royal purple; the freest and showiest in permanent border and a grand acquisition to the Hardy Phlox.

MISS LINGARD—The earliest blooming of the Phlox, Pearly white, with very faint pink eye. Usually produces two or three crops of flowers in one season. Medium size.

PANTHEON—Large, clear, bright pink. Medium. Very fine.

RYNSTROM—Soft salmon rose. One of the best pinks.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Clear cherry-red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye; fine large truss. Considered by many the finest Phlox grown. The color is so clear and clean that each individual floret stands out as distinct as a cameo. Medium size.

VON HOCHBERG—Large, rich velvety crimson. Very fine. Medium.

VON LASSBURG—Flowers and trusses very large. The finest white. Medium.

“Why not plant a windbreak around the farm home.”

Peonies

Beautiful large flowers with the delicious fragrance of the tea rose. One of our favorite flowers and so easy to raise. Always free from disease and insects and increase in beauty yearly. The planting season commences in early September in the fall and ends the last of May in the spring. Rich, sunny soil and plenty of moisture are the requirements for best results but they will also thrive under large shade trees where it is almost impossible to raise any other perennial. In placing manure on the bed or around the plants, be sure that it does not come in direct contact with the roots or it will rot them. By a careful selection of varieties the blooming season can be prolonged for a month. Unexcelled for cut flowers. All our roots are extra strong, 3 to 5 eye divisions which are the best to plant.

REDS

FELIX CROUSSE—Rose type; late mid-season. A magnificent rich, solid, even, dazzling ruby-red from edge to center. None better. Each \$1.25.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Late mid-season. Semi-double dark red. Fine shapely bloom and free flowering. Each 75c.

MEISSONIER—Mid-season. Brilliant crimson. Called the American Beauty Peony on the cut flower market because of its resemblance to that rose in color. One of the very finest for cut flowers as it bears beautiful full double flowers on stiff wiry stems. One of the best dark reds. Each 75c.

OFFICIONALIS RUBRA—The early old-fashioned garden peony. Should be in every collection. Each 75c.

RUBRA SUPERBA—Very late. Magnificent. A rich, deep, brilliant crimson without stamens. Very large, full and double. Individual florets of this grand variety often measure eight inches in diameter. One of the freest bloomers of all the peonies. We can recommend this one very highly. Each \$1.50.

PINKS

EDULIS SUPERBA—Crown Type; very early. The Decoration Day Peony. One of the most valuable of the peonies. Beautiful bright clear mauve-pink with silvery reflex. Under good cultivation they will measure seven to eight inches in diameter. June rose fragrance. Each \$1.

HUMEL—Large cherry-pink flowers. Very compact and has a delicious cinnamon fragrance. Late. Each 75c.

JENNY LIND—Mid-season. Very large light pink produced on long stiff stems. One of the best and has many admirers. Tall growing. Each 75c.

MONSIEUR JULES ELIE—Early mid-season. The King of Peonies. Impossible to describe its beauties. The color is an ideal glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower overlaid with a sheen of silver that is indescribable. The flowers are seven to nine inches in diameter and are so large and fine that many can hardly believe that they are peonies. Exceedingly fine for cut flowers as it is a good keeper. If you can only have one pink, get this one. Each \$1.50.

WHITES

COURONNE d'OR—Semi-rose type; late mid-season. This is the famous Crown of Gold. Solid and compactly built from edge to center. Color snow-white reflecting golden yellow stamens that show through the petals when looking at the flower from the side. The stamens light up the whole flower with a glow that is simply indescribable and which suggests

"A dollar spent for Nursery products becomes more valuable each year."

the name "Crown of Gold." Delicate carmine pencilings on the edges of a few central petals. Incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best peonies in cultivation. Each \$1.00.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—The finest white peony in existence of its season which is early. The most popular white peony that we grow. Large high built flowers on long stiff stems. Purest white with the inner petals slightly tipped with carmine. Generally in bloom for Decoration Day. Each 75c.

MARIE LEMOINE—Very late. Enormous flowers, often eight or ten inches in diameter. Undoubtedly Calot's masterpiece. The gigantic pure ivory-white bloom come very late on stout, erect stems that stand well above the foliage. We cannot recommend this variety too highly and no peony collection is complete without it. Each \$1.00.

Un-named Red, White and Pink Peonies.

Very nice. We can furnish them in separate colors at 50c each, \$1.25 for 3, or \$4.50 per dozen.

Summer Blooming Bulbs

We are listing under the above head plants that have to be taken up each fall and put in the cellar. Their gorgeous display and the tropical appearance that they give to the home will amply repay this little trouble. What home is complete without its bed of Cannas, its bed of beautiful bright colored and cheering Dahlias and the magnificent Gladioli with its spikes of indescribable flowers?

Cannas

The finest of all the bedding plants. Their tropical appearance is unsurpassed. In bloom throughout the summer until frost. We offer a very choice collection in the many different heights, in the green and bronze foliage and in a wide range of colors of flowers. Plant about 18 inches apart each way in soil that is mixed about one-fourth with well rotted black manure. Give plenty of cultivation and water. Liquid manure applied from time to time during the summer helps the size and beauty of both stock and flower. The heights of the Cannas are given following the name so that you can properly arrange them in your bed. An eight foot circular bed planted eighteen inches apart will require 19 plants, a ten foot bed 37, and a twelve foot bed, 61 plants. Plant very shallow when the soil is warm and do not give very much water for the first two weeks until they begin to grow.

Price of all Cannas we list: 20c each, \$2.25 per dozen; \$15 per 100. Postpaid.

BUTTERCUP—3 feet. Bright buttercup yellow. Very pretty.

BLACK PRINCE—Bronze foliage with maroon flowers. Five feet.

GLADIATOR—5 feet. One of the very finest Cannas. Flowers bright yellow, spotted with red. A strong sturdy grower.

INDIANA—6 feet. Glistening golden-orange flowers penciled with deep rose. Single flowers often 7 inches in diameter.

KING HUMBERT—4 feet. The finest Canna with bronze foliage. We cannot recommend it too highly. Flowers are bright orange-scarlet streaked with crimson. Very effective used alone in large beds.

PENNSYLVANIA—Intense pure red flowers. Often seven inches across. Six feet high.

UNCLE SAM—7 feet. The most stately of all the Cannas. Very free blooming. Beautiful orange-scarlet flowers. One of the best.

"A Month of Peonies, we grow the leading kinds."

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL—5 feet. The largest flowering Canna yet introduced. ; Its magnificent vivid scarlet flowers are very striking.

Dahlias

The Dahlia is one of the most showy flowers we have and is increasing in popularity each year. Of easiest culture, requiring only good rich warm soil and an abundance of cultivation. They bloom from July till frost. Be moderate in the use of water and manure. Plant the tubers about four inches deep when the ground has become warm and about 3 feet apart each way. After the frost has killed the tops, the tubers should be carefully dug and after the soil that adheres to them has become dry, they should be placed in a box in the cellar. It is best to store them in dry sand or leaves at least to place a covering over the box to stop evaporation of moisture and to give double protection from frost. The Cactus Dahlias have long twisted petals, the Decorative broad flat petals and are quite irregular, the Peony Flowered have very irregular curved and twisted petals and are odd and beautiful while the Show Dahlias are round and full to the center. All prices are postpaid.



CORNUCOPIA, (Cactus)—Very fine; deep red. Large flowers and free blooming. 3 feet. 25c each.

JUGAND, (Cactus)—Pure white; stems long and splendid for cutting. 3 feet. 25c each.

CORONA, (Decorative)—A miniature double white form and wonderful in its freedom of bloom. Also called the carnation dahlia as it resembles this flower in size and form. 3 feet. Each 35c.

JACK ROSE—Beautiful dark red resembling the famous Jack Rose in shape and color. (Decorative). 4 feet. Each 25c.

LYNDHURST, (Decorative)—Bright vermilion and free bloomer. 4 feet. Each 25c.

SOUVENIR DOUZON, (Decorative)—An immense flower and one of the very largest dahlias in cultivation. Beautiful shaded red. Each 35c.

MRS. HARTONG—Large and exquisite form. Light fawn suffused with pink. (Decorative). 5 feet. Each 25c.

DUKE HENRY, (Peony Flowered)—Very brilliant red with large broad petals. Free bloomer. 35c each. 4 feet.

DR. H. H. RUSBY, (Peony Flowered)—Bright lemon flowers of large size produced in profusion constantly. The plant is vigorous and healthy and an early bloomer. Each 35c. 5 feet.

PHENOMINE, (Peony Flowered)—Rich cream pink. An excellent cutting variety. 4 feet. Each 35c.

A. D. LAVONI, (Show)—Delicate pink. Well formed flowers with long stems. 3 feet. Each 25c.

MRS. BAGGE, (Show)—A beautiful Dahlia in both form and color. Old rose. Flowers large and full with long stems. 3 feet. Each 25c.

QUEEN OF YELLOW, (Show)—Fine clear yellow. An early and very prolific bloomer. 3 feet. Each 25c.

ROBERT BROOMFIELD, (Show)—One of the finest whites. 4 ft. Each 25c.

"Plant a Hardy Flower Garden this year that will bloom all Season."

Gladioli

The Gladioli is rapidly becoming the most popular of the summer flowering bulbs. Very easy to grow in any good garden soil. Plant about May 1st, and about 6 inches deep. They should be placed about 6 inches apart in the row and for a succession of bloom, plant every ten days to two weeks. The bulbs will keep dormant in a cool cellar. We list only No. 1 size bulbs.

All Prices Are Postpaid.

AMERICA—The standard commercial pink. Beautiful. More flowers are open on this variety at one time than on any other we know. 15c each.

AUGUSTA—The leading florists white. Blue anthers. 15 cents each.

BRENCHLEYENSIS—Intense vermilion-scarlet. 15 cents each.

CANARY BIRD—Fine lemon yellow, strong spikes. 30 cents each.

HALLEY—Salmon pink. A most beautiful flower. 15 cents each.

MRS FRANK PENDLETON—Lovely light salmon pink; lower petal with conspicuous blotch of rich blood red; the showiest of all Gladiolus. 30c each.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Vivid scarlet; long spikes. Extremely large flowers and very desirable. 15 cents each.

PRINCEPS—The very finest for cutting as it lasts so well. Rich bright scarlet with pure white blotches. 20 cents.

NOTE—The 15c varieties are \$1.50 per dozen, or \$10 per 100; the 20c kinds are \$2 per dozen; \$12 per 100; and the 30c varieties are just double the 15c sorts.

Blue Grass and White Clover

Without a pretty lawn it is absolutely impossible to have your shrubs look their best. Realizing this fact and the great difficulty that our customers generally experience in obtaining fresh grass seed that is free from weed seed, we have decided to list these items. This is the same fine grade of seed that we have used for years in our contract work over the state on the best home grounds in our Landscape Gardening and you will be assured of a fine stand if you give your lawn proper attention. Sow on a calm day at the rate of one quart of Blue Grass to every three hundred feet. (A quart is approximately 1-2 pound). The seed should be divided into two equal lots and sown in two directions at right angles to each other. The soil should then be raked and then rolled with a light roller. The ground should then, for best results, be lightly mulched with straw, black manure or sawdust. Keep the ground moist all the time until the grass is well established. Give the first mowing when grass is about two inches high with the mower set high. If clover is used sow right after the blue grass and rake both in together. We very seldom use any clover in our lawn work as it is not as pretty as the blue grass and is hard to cut and takes several years for the blue grass to kill it out.

Postpaid Prices on Blue Grass, 50c per lb, in any quantity.

Postpaid Prices on White Clover, 75c per lb., on any quantity.

"Try Hutchinson's Everbearing Strawberries. They are the best."

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"We use the utmost care to have our stock true to label."

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